

Daily Report

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General

Spokesman on Amnesty International Report HK170329 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1227 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Report: "Ma Yuzhen Comments on a Report Recently Published by 'Amnesty International'"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At the invitation of some reporters, Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry press spokesman Ma Yuzhen today commented on a report recently published by Amnesty International. The report asserted that there was a problem with torture in China. It tried to vilify China by exploiting the violations of law exposed in Chinese newspapers and other publications. This was a futile effort, he said.

Ma Yuzhen remarked that Amnesty International had always taken a distorted view toward what happened in China.

He made it clear that the Chinese Government has always objected to the use of torture and strictly forbids the extortion of confessions by compulsion as well as corporal punishment. On this point, the Chinese Constitution and law provide explicit stipulations clarifying that violators of this legal provision will be seriously dealt with. Our purpose of exposing and criticizing violations of law in newspapers is to resolutely preserve and strictly carry out the legal provision on the prohibition of the use of torture.

Ma Yuzhen pointed out that Amnesty International's purpose in publishing the report is different from that of China in exposing and criticizing violations of law. The report took advantage of those violations to vilify China, he added.

He said that China has in recent years devoted much effort to perfecting its legal structure.

Sci-Tech Exchange With World To Widen OW170806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)—China plans to expand scientific and technological cooperation with foreign countries, a senior official of the State Science and Technology Commission announced today.

"In opening more to the outside world," the official said, "China will simultaneously integrate scientific and technological cooperation with trade and technological imports and exports."

Wu Yikang, director of the commission's Department of International Scientific and Technological Cooperation, made the remarks while briefing reporters on China's prospects for cooperation with foreign countries in science and technology.

Wu said, China believes importing technology needed for township enterprises and local economic growth is important and will gradually carry on cooperation in advanced technology.

On China's technological exports, Wu said, "China can offer not only rich resources but also a lot of good technology."

At the Guangzhou trade fair last fall, he said, China displayed over 1,000 technological items which drew the attention of foreign traders, and agreements have been signed on the transfer of some of the techniques.

"A lot of China's newly-developed technology can meet the needs of developing countries, as well as semi-developed countries," Wu said.

China has already started to implement a plan to develop more high technology in biology, communications, automation, energy, materials, space and lasers, and is ready to cooperate with other countries in all these fields, Wu explained.

Present-day international scientific exchange tends to be characterized by cooperative projects, and some countries begin with joint research and later cooperate in developing new products, Wu explained, adding China will focus even more on these forms of cooperation with foreign countries in the fields of science and technology.

"The country is now implementing the 'sparking plan' to introduce applicable modern techniques in rural areas," he said, "and, while relying on its own efforts, China still welcomes cooperation from other countries and international organizations."

"China hopes West European countries will cooperate in hi-tech fields and in integrating scientific and technological cooperation with trade," Wu said, adding China plans to take part in Federal Germany's D2 space experimental project.

Wu said he is optimistic about Sino-U.S. cooperation in science and technology, and also expressed the hope the two countries will cooperate in even more fields.

While offering technological aid to Third World countries, China hopes to learn specialized technology from them, like oil exploration and drilling technology, and wants to import animals or plants indigenous to those countries.

On China's cooperation with the Soviet Union and East European countries, Wu said, "the Soviet Union and China have agreed they will cooperate in 12 fields until 1990."

China's scientific and technological cooperation with East European countries is expected to progress markedly in enterprise upgrading, practical industrial technology and the "soft" sciences including the administration of science and technology.

PRC Attends UN Conference on Social Welfare
*OW161115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT
16 Sep 87*

[Text] Vienna, September 15 (XINHUA)—A U.N. conference today proposed to give priority to social welfare and called for cooperation among countries and regions in this field. The U.N. International Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programs said social welfare policies should be adjusted according to changing world situations.

The slow economic growth, new population trend, changes in the economic structure and employment, constant renewal of technologies, arms race, and wars and conflicts have called for a change in the policy on social welfare, said the consultation conference in its draft guiding principles for welfare policies and programs in the near future. It pointed out that the aim of welfare policies is to create more jobs, eliminate poverty and provide people with houses, welfare and education.

The conference also urged countries and the world community to be more concerned about children, women, youth, elderly people and disabled people.

Representatives from about ninety countries including China and some eighty United Nations organizations attended the nine-day consultation which ended today.

Beijing To Host Asian Population Forum
*OW161242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1035 GMT
16 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—A 41-member delegation from China will attend the second conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) to open here next Wednesday, XINHUA learned here today.

The delegation will be led by Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and chairman of the NPC Education, Science, Culture and Public Health (ESCPH) Committee.

The deputy heads of the delegation will be Huang Hua, also vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Hu Keshi, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the ESCPH committee.

Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a well-known sociologist, will be chief advisor to the delegation.

Former Japanese prime minister Takeo Fukuda, a guest of honor, will make the keynote speech at the opening ceremony.

Parliamentarians from 40 member and associate member countries, 16 international organizations and 11 nongovernmental organizations are expected to attend the conference.

The AFPPD was established in pursuance of the decision adopted at the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development held in Beijing in October 1981, and its first conference was convened in New Delhi in February 1984.

The participants are expected to state their views, share experiences and make suggestions for action on the issue of population in Asia, its present situation and prospects, population and food as well as relations of population, environment and resources.

Istanbul Agricultural Credit Meeting
*OW170226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT
17 Sep 87*

[Text] Istanbul, September 16 (XINHUA)—Many delegates to the 8th World Congress on Agricultural Credit have denounced the agricultural policy pursued by the European Community as hampering the economic interest of developing countries.

The congress which ended here today was attended by 400 representatives from more than 40 countries including China, Turkey and France. The discussion which started last Sunday centred on difficulties met by various countries in agricultural credit and exchanging their experiences in this field.

Turkish Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs Husnu Dogan in his speech stressed that the European Community by pursuing an agricultural policy of giving high subsidies to the farm products has brought harm to Turkey and many developing countries.

Under such circumstances, Turkey cannot but increase in a large scale its agricultural credit to farmers, which totalled four trillion Turkish lira (one U.S. dollar equals 950 liras), he said.

Roberto Ruozzi, secretary general of the congress, in his speech called on the developed countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to provide financial aid to the agriculture of the developing countries.

Head of the Chinese delegation to the congress Wang Jingshi, vice governor of China's Agriculture Bank, told the congress that one of the basic principles in China's agricultural policy is to help peasants in the economically poor areas to find ways to attain prosperity.

The congress decided to hold the next session in Brazil in 1989.

United States & Canada

Ambassador to U.S. on Sino-U.S. Relations
*HK161210 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 0206 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Report: "Han Xu on Sino-U.S. Relations"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 15 Sep (XINHUA)—Report from Stony Brook: At the invitation of well-known Chinese-American physicist Dr Chen Ning Yang, Chinese

Ambassador to the United States Han Xu this evening delivered a speech on Sino-U.S. relations at the State University of New York.

In his speech, Ambassador Han said: Great progress has been made in Sino-U.S. relations in the past 15 years. The two countries have followed a process from mutual estrangement to mutual understanding and from hostility to cooperation. Relations between the two countries have extended from political contact to cultural, economic, trade, scientific and technological, and educational exchanges.

Ambassador Han noted: Sometimes dark clouds loom large over relations between the two countries. And these dark clouds arise from the Taiwan issue. The United States has continued to sell arms to Taiwan, and the U.S. Congress has continued to regard Taiwan as an independent political entity by adopting the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act." These are obstacles to our efforts to reunify our motherland. The Taiwan issue is the biggest stumbling block to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, and a key factor giving rise to contradictions in bilateral relations. This problem, if it remains unsolved, will jeopardize Sino-U.S. relations.

Ambassador Han said: The Chinese Government has already put forth the principle of "one country, two systems" as a way of solving the Taiwan issue. As a first step, the Chinese Government has proposed that trade, postal relations, aviation, and navigation be initiated between mainland China and Taiwan. He said: It is reported that the Taiwan authorities are considering the idea of allowing Taiwan people to visit relatives on the mainland. We welcome any attempt that may help remove the artificially imposed obstacles between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, and we hope that the Taiwan authorities will forsake forever their inflexible policy of "no contact, no negotiation, and no compromise." Han said: Over a long period, the United States has meddled in the Taiwan issue. Now it can seize this good opportunity to make its contribution to the settlement of this issue. The settlement of the Taiwan issue will enable the United States to unload a heavy burden and will ensure the steady development of Sino-U.S. relations, he said.

Talking about the trade issue, Ambassador Han urged the United States to adopt a more relaxed policy toward the transfer of technology to China, further open its markets, and take action to prevent trade protectionism from jeopardizing the import of Chinese commodities into the United States. Development of trade between China and the United States will benefit both countries. And only when more Chinese commodities are exported to the United States will China be able to buy more U.S. products, he said.

Deng Yingchao Receives U.S. Academician
*OW161403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT
16 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Deng Yingchao, chairman of the national committee of the Chinese

People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this afternoon with Kwang-chi Chang, academician of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and professor of Harvard University of the United States.

Deng briefed Chang on China's reforms and policy of opening to the rest of the world.

Chang is here on a lecture tour at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Jilin University.

U.S. TV Team To Film 'Spark Program'
*OW161411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155 GMT
16 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—An American television production team will make a documentary on "technology based rural urbanization: the spark in action" starting tomorrow in Beijing.

The "spark program" is a plan worked out by China's State Science and Technology Commission in 1985 for technological development to boost the local economy and spread suitable technology in rural areas.

The production team is headed by Doris Wang Cheng, who is executive producer of the project. She is also the producer of the "Global View" television series which is now being screened in China.

The video is a cooperative venture between the United Nations Center for Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) and "the Global View" television series.

Cheng said the project, an in-depth analysis of the Chinese experience in applying technology for rural development, aims to set an example for rural development in Third World countries and enhancing the United Nations' role of disseminating technical information among its member states.

Filming will take place first in Beijing, then in Zhejiang, Sichuan and Guangdong Provinces.

The finished program will be made available by UNCSTD to 159 nations.

The Chinese host organization for the project is the State Science and Technology Commission.

Near East & South Asia

Further Reports on Nepalese King's Visit

Deng Speaks With King
*HK170330 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
17 Sep 87 p 1*

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said yesterday that China's annual per capita income will probably reach \$500 by the end of this year, double the 1981 level.

Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, made the prediction during a meeting with visiting Nepalese King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya in Beijing's Great Hall of the People yesterday morning.

According to Deng, China's modernization programme is divided into three stages.

At present, China is striving to double its annual per capita income to \$500. "This goal will most likely be accomplished by the end of this year," Deng said. He added that the country aimed to further double its annual per capita income to between \$800 and \$1,000 by the end of this century before catching up with the middle-level developed countries in another 30 to 50 years with an annual per capita income of \$4,000.

Deng stressed that China would make development policies according to its own conditions. "So long as we stick to our present policies, we will certainly reach our goals," he said.

The Chinese leader noted that China and Nepal have forged a deep friendship since they established diplomatic relations more than 30 years ago.

"This friendship is very unusual. We trust and understand each other and have no differences in our views on international issues," Deng said.

Birendra told Deng that he was very pleased to be able to visit China again. "I believe my visit will further friendly ties between Nepal and China in the future," he added.

King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya arrived in the Chinese capital on Monday night for a four-day visit at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian. This is Birendra's seventh visit to China. He last visited the country in 1982.

On Tuesday, Li gave a banquet in honour of Birendra and Aishwarya.

Li also said China supports Birendra's proposal on declaring Nepal a zone of peace.

Li told Birendra that it is the corner-stone of China's foreign policy to strengthen and develop friendship and co-operation with Third World countries such as Nepal.

Further on Deng Meeting

OW161544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission, met here this morning with visiting Nepalese King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya in the Great Hall of the People.

Deng previously met the king in 1978 and said he was pleased to meet him again. "When I visited your beautiful country nine years ago, I was accorded a warm

reception by you and the queen and the Nepalese Government," he said.

Deng said China and Nepal have forged a profound friendship through exchanges in the past 30 years. "Our two countries are neighbors as well as friends; the two countries are friends and the leaders of the two countries are also friends."

Deng said, "you have gained a better understanding of China and we have gained a better understanding of Nepal. You trust us and we trust you."

The chairman also stressed that the two countries share similar views on many international issues. "We are real friends," he said.

King Birendra said he agreed with Deng's comments.

The king and queen are scheduled to meet Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, here this afternoon.

NPC's Bainqen Calls on King
OW161343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee called on visiting Nepalese King Birendra at the state guesthouse here this afternoon.

Bainqen visited Nepal last November at the head of an NPC delegation. At today's meeting he thanked the Nepalese king for the warm hospitality accorded by the king, the National Panchayat and the Nepalese people during his visit.

"It is a great honour for me to see your majesty in the Chinese capital," Bainqen said to the King.

King Birendra noted that an air navigation route was recently opened between Nepal and China's Tibet, which greatly facilitates exchanges between Nepal and Tibet.

Bainqen presented the king with a "hada," a white silk ribbon which the Tibetans give their visitors to show respect and goodwill.

Earlier today the Nepalese king and queen visited the Palace Museum in central Beijing.

Li Xiannian Bids Farewell
OW170944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)—Nepalese King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya left here for home at noon today at the end of a four-day official visit to China.

Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei saw the distinguished Nepalese visitors off at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse.

Li Xiannian said that the king's visit was furthered the friendly relations between China and Nepal.

King Birendra thanked the Chinese Government and people for their warm hospitality. He said he was very happy with the result of the visit.

This morning, Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, the Nepalese king and queen attended a ceremony at which an economic and technical cooperation agreement and a protocol for constructing projects in Nepal were signed between the Chinese and Nepalese Governments.

The two documents were signed by Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and Nepalese Foreign Minister Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya on behalf of their respective governments.

Hu Qili Meets Lebanese CP Delegation
OW161109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Hu Qili, member of both the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a delegation of the Communist Party of Lebanon led by the party's Deputy General Secretary 'abd Al-Karim Muruwwah here today.

Huang Hua Meets Sri Lanka Delegation
OW161405 Beijing Xinhua in English 1224 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today a trade union delegation from Sri Lanka led by M.G. Mendis, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka and president of the Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions.

New Envoy Presents Credentials in Kuwait
OW161928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Kuwait, September 16 (XINHUA)—Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah today described the relations between Kuwait and China as "firm and friendly".

Chatting cordially with new Chinese Ambassador Guan Zihuai who had presented credentials to him, the Kuwaiti amir said Kuwait and China have shared similar or identical views on many major international issues.

He expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would be further enhanced through mutual efforts.

On September 14, Kuwaiti State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi received the Chinese new ambassador, during which Ambassador Guan presented him a copy of the letter of credence.

Ambassador Guan arrived here on September 7.

Jordanian Minister on Support of Embargo
OW161409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT
16 Sep 81

[Text] Amman, September 16 (XINHUA)—Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri described his recent visit to China as "positive and successful."

Heading an Arab League delegation comprising representatives from the 7-member committee, the minister returned here yesterday after winding up his official visit to China on a mission to discuss with Chinese leaders means for ending the Gulf war and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598 which calls for an immediate ceasefire between Iraq and Iran.

In a telephone interview carried by *Jordan Times* today, the minister said China is fully aware of the dangerous situation in the Gulf. The Chinese would like to give UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar a chance to try to achieve the realization of the resolution, he said.

Al-Masri hinted that Beijing is ready to support an international embargo on arms sales in case Resolution 598 is rejected by a warring side.

He said his visit to China had strengthened the excellent bilateral relations between Jordan and China.

It was the first time a Jordanian foreign minister visited China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Jordan and China in 1977.

During his stay in China he also discussed efforts towards a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israel conflict, he added.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Li Xiannian, Gambians Discuss Gulf War
OW176043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1130 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Li Xiannian said here today that "it is not good for the Third World countries to fight against each other."

Li made these remarks when referring to the Iran-Iraq war and conflict between Chad and Libya at a meeting at the Great Hall of the People with a Gambian parliamentary delegation led by speaker Momodou Baboucarr N'jie of the House of Representatives.

Li Xiannian and the Gambian guests exchanged views on international issues of common concern.

He said without South-South cooperation and unity, there is no common voice and it is impossible for the South to have a dialogue with the North in a better way.

Li said the 7-year Iran-Iraq war has consumed plenty of property, killed and wounded many people and wasted time for them to develop their national economies.

He said the Resolution No 598 calling for the cease-fire of the Iran-Iraq war was adopted at the UN Security Council. U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar visited Iran and Iraq not long ago, shouldering an arduous work.

Li said it is China's hope that no war will be made between Chad and Libya.

N'jie said Kenneth David Kaunda, Zambian president and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, has made great efforts to promote the solution of the Chad-Libya conflict.

It is unfortunate for the two brotherly countries to fight against each other, he added.

N'jie noted that Dawda Kairaba Jawara, Gambian president and chairman of the Peace Committee of the Islamic Conference Organization, has also made great efforts to promote the settlement of Iran-Iraq war.

During the meeting, Li expressed the satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations.

He said the visit to China by President Jawara last April has promoted the growth of bilateral relations.

N'jie said the two sides desire to develop bilateral friendly relations and cooperation.

Present on the occasion were Chu Tunan and Song Chengzhi, vice chairman and member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Peng Chong Meets Angolan Delegation
OW170841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)—Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met a delegation of the National Union of Angolan Workers led by its General Secretary Pascoal Luvalu here today.

Zhou Gucheng Meets Tanzanian Delegation
OW161107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with G. Mwai-kambo, president of the Tanzania Parents Organization, and his party here today.

West Europe

Greek Leader Meets Vice Foreign Minister
OW170520 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Athens, September 16 (XINHUA)—Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan agreed today to further develop the friendly relations and cooperation between Greece and China.

During their 45-minute meeting, Papandreou and Zhou reviewed with satisfaction progress in Sino-Greek relations since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1972, sources close to the meeting said.

The sources said that they also discussed major international issues including peace and disarmament as well as the situation in the Middle East.

Zhou arrived here Saturday for a six-day visit as part of his five-nation European tour which has taken him to Finland, Norway, Spain and Malta. He will leave for home Thursday.

Tianjin Mayor Sees Off Italian Delegation
SK170749 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] At the invitation of Mr Bruno Shapacci [name as received] (?chairman) of Italy's Lombardia Region, the five-member Tianjin Municipal (?high-level) economic delegation led by Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, left Beijing for Italy by plane on the evening of 16 September for a friendly visit there. Municipal leading comrades, including Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Nie Bichu, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, and Huang Yanzhi, and relevant responsible comrades of the municipal People's Congress and government, saw the delegation off from Tianjin.

UK Supports Immunization Plan for PRC
OW161830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] London, September 16 (XINHUA)—The British Government's Overseas Development Administration (ODA) and the Trades Union Congress (TUC) will contribute most of the start-up money for a UNICEF program to help immunize children in China.

At a joint press conference here today, Christopher Patten, minister for overseas development, announced that nearly all of the initial 12.5 million U.S. dollars needed for the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) program in China will come from British sources.

"The British Government has already contributed 3.3 million pounds (5.46 million U.S. dollars) from the aid program for improved vaccine production techniques

and better refrigeration equipment, and also for supplies, equipment and training to help promote this important program, particularly in remote areas," Patten said.

"Local health services will receive technical and managerial training as well," Patten added.

TUC General Secretary Norman Willis said the congress will give 500,000 pounds (827,200 U.S. dollars) to the program.

"We raised not only money, but understanding" between nations, Willis said.

In 1979 China announced that it was emphasizing immunization to protect its 340 million children, about one-quarter of the world's total, against killer diseases.

Also speaking at the press conference were Baroness Jane Ewart-Biggs, president of the UNICEF's United Kingdom committee, and Wang Xiangtong, wife of China's ambassador to Britain Ji Chaozhu, who also attended the conference.

East Europe

Chinese Official Receives GDR Delegation AU081446 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Beijing (ADN)—The delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples currently visiting China was received for a talk by Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, in Beijing on Thursday [3 September]. The delegation is headed by Egon Winkelmann, first vice president and general secretary of the League [name and title as received]. Deng Liqun expressed satisfaction at the level of relations between the PRC and GDR and pointed out that both countries continue to strengthen cooperation. In this, the friendship organizations have an important role, he stated.

Yang Yichen Meets Polish Judicial Delegation OW161941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Yang Yichen, procurator general of China's Supreme People's Procuratorate, met and feted here today a delegation from the Polish Supreme Board of Control led by Public Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta.

Also present was Polish Ambassador to China Zbigniew Dembowski.

Discussion on Polish Democracy, Rule by Law HK170657 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No. 36, 7 Sep 87 pp 29, 30

[Article by Ma Yunliang (7456 0061 0081): "Poland Expands Democracy and Reinforces Rule by Law"]

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of the 1980's, under difficult and complicated internal and external conditions, Poland has made certain changes in its political structure while promoting economic reform. This effort has helped stabilize the situation and is conducive to rehabilitating the economy.

Expanding socialist democracy and reinforcing rule by socialist laws are important contents of Poland's political structural reform over the past few years. They have been carried out from above to below and from inside to outside the party. [passage omitted]

Of course, the prerequisite for expanding democracy in Poland is that the socialist system and the party's leadership position are not endangered. Polish party leader Jaruzelski has repeatedly emphasized that the party "has never made any concessions on questions concerning the (socialist) system" and "will never negotiate with anti-socialist extremists." He pointed out: "The party does not allow any autonomous entities that go a different way from the socialist state."

While promoting socialist democracy, Poland has also made continuous efforts to strengthen rule by socialist laws. The crisis in the early 1980's exposed the imperfections of the legal system. The development of the situation required that laws be further perfected and supervisory measures be strictly implemented. For this reason, Poland made its first effort to strengthen the power and position of its legislative organs. In 1986, the 10th National Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen the role of the parliament and enhance its supervisory role and functions in the whole course of legislation from appraising legislative proposals to executing laws. It is also necessary to strengthen the influence of the parliament on the policies for state activities. [passage omitted]

Poland has done a great deal of work over the past few years to expand democracy and strengthen the legal system. Some of its methods are significant for blazing new trails, although there are different opinions in society.

Commentator Views Initial Stage of Socialism
HK170241 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Sep 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Unify Thinking With the Viewpoint of the Initial Stage of Socialism"]

[Text] Our country is still in the initial stage of socialism. To correctly understand the historical period our country is presently in is a question of utmost importance in building socialism with Chinese characteristics and is the fundamental basis for the continued implementation of our party's present line and policies rather than the implementation of any other line or policies.

The initial stage of socialism does not refer to the first stage that any country will inevitably experience after it enters socialism, but refers to the special historical period which our country will naturally experience when building socialism on the basis of a backward economy. The initial stage of socialism covers the period between the basic completion in 1956 of the socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production and the basic realization of the socialist modernizations.

At present, our country is still in the initial stage of socialism. This conclusion is short, but such a conclusion was reached only after the whole party and the people of the whole country had taken a tortuous road for more than 20 years and had paid a high price. For over 20 years between the end of the 1950's and the eve of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the "leftist" ideological trend prevailed in our country several times, when we often heard such "leftist" slogans as "catching up with Britain and overtaking the United States," "running towards communism," "grasping class struggle as the key link," and "chopping off the tails of capitalism." What was more serious was that our party made an overall mistake by launching the "Cultural Revolution." Fundamentally speaking, we made all these mistakes because we had failed to scientifically and clearly understand the fact that our country is still at the initial stage of socialism. Today, our party has had an explicit answer to this question: Our country is still in the initial stage of socialism. This answer contains a lot of things and is the key to acquiring a correct understanding of our party's line, general and specific policies which have been implemented since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The initial stage of socialism differs from both the transitional period during which the socialist economy still lacked a solid foundation and the higher stage of socialism during which the socialist modernizations have already been realized. The main contradiction we are faced with during the initial stage of socialism is no longer the class struggle, but the contradiction between the people's growing demand for their material and cultural life and the country's backward social productive forces. In order to solve this main contradiction, we must gradually modernize the productive forces and carry out reform of the relations of production and the

superstructure that are unconformable to the development of the productive forces.

Since our country is in the initial stage of socialism, we must concentrate our efforts on the development of the productive forces and on the building of the modernizations. The fundamental task of socialism is to develop the social productive forces. At the initial stage of socialism, we should make great efforts to discard poverty and backwardness and take the development of the productive forces as the focus of our entire work. When considering all the questions and examining all types of work, we must first of all try to see whether what we have done, are doing, or will do is conducive to the development of the productive forces or not. This is because all the things that are conducive to the development of the productive forces conform with the fundamental interests of the people and are the demand of socialism or are allowed by socialism. And all the things that are detrimental to the development of the productive forces are contradictory to the scientific socialism. We should also use this principle when considering the line, general and specific policies of our party and our state and the measures adopted by an enterprise or a unit.

Since our country is still in the initial stage of socialism, it is necessary to carry out the overall reform. The socialist society is a society which is progressing amidst the continued reform. In the initial stage of socialism, because the contradiction between the relations of production, the superstructure, and the productive forces is complicated and very special and because of the trammels of the ossified structure that has been formed over the past several decades, reform has become an increasingly urgent historical demand. Reform is the self-perfection of the socialist relations of production and the superstructure and is the powerful force which is capable of pushing forward with all types of work. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party and state have made vigorous efforts to carry out the reform (including the implementation of the policies of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy) and the reform has become the key note in the social life of our country. All types of work should serve the reform. If we understand questions and judge things by proceeding from the reform, we will be able to prevent a lot of disputes on such questions as whether the reform we are carrying out at present is a "socialist" reform or a "capitalist" reform and we will be able to clear away a lot of doubts and worries of the people.

Our country is still in the initial stage of socialism. So, we must make great efforts to develop the planned commodity economy on the basis of the system of the public ownership. The full development of the commodity economy is the historical period the development of the socialist economy will inevitably experience and is the necessary condition for the economic modernization. Therefore, as far as the structure of the ownership system and the form of distribution in the socialist period are concerned, socialism is far from pure and cannot carry

out absolute equalitarianism, especially in the initial stage of socialism. So, we must develop a variety of economic elements on the basis of the system of the public ownership, must develop a variety of distribution forms on the basis of the distribution according to work, and should encourage some people to become prosperous earlier than others in order to realize the common prosperity. If we consider questions and judge things in this way, we will easily discard a lot of ossified concepts and clear away worries about the so called "polarization."

To acquire a correct understanding of the historical period our country is presently in is the basis for us to acquire a correct understanding of our party's line, general and specific policies which have been implemented since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The conclusion that our country is still in the initial stage of socialism is the product of our party's efforts of combining the universal truth of Marxism with China's reality and is an important development of Marxism. We should carry out the education on the initial stage of socialism within the whole party and among the people of the whole country and should unify people's thinking and understanding with the viewpoint of the initial stage of socialism. This is a question of vital importance to our successfully carrying out the various types of reform and building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics.

Paper Explains 'Elementary' Socialism
HK160748 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
16 Sep 87 p 4

[By Zhang Xiaogang]

[Text] Chinese theorists have begun to use a new expression to describe the social conditions of their country.

They refer to socialism in China as being the "elementary stage of socialism," apparently no longer feeling they can generalize on its present situation with just one word "socialism."

But is there any practical implication of this difference of terminology? *China Daily* recently interviewed He Jia-cheng, one of the most widely published political economists of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

He and three of his colleagues jointly published a thesis in *People's Daily* three months ago, explaining this theory. Their article was thought-provoking and later widely reprinted in the Chinese press.

"Yes, of course," said He, who has a doctorate in economics, to *China Daily*'s question.

With a more appropriate generalization of its social conditions, China can have a more systematic understanding of what to do in a fairly long period in the future, He said. "For the forthcoming 100 years, perhaps."

It can help the People's Republic avoid repeating the mistakes it made in the past, he stressed. In other words, it can enable the ongoing reforms to become steadier and stronger.

The theory on socialism's elementary stage in China has provided a solid foundation for the Chinese Communist Party's political line since the Third Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee in 1978, He said.

This political line has been to build up socialism with Chinese characteristics by introducing reforms, opening up to the outside and revitalizing the economy, while firmly upholding four cardinal principles: socialism; the people's democratic dictatorship; the Communist Party's leadership; and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

The scholar said that the theory on socialism's elementary stage is in essence an abstraction of the rich amount of experience of the People's Republic, especially that derived from its reforms and development over the past eight years, and of the research in social sciences during the corresponding period.

This theory, He pointed out, also indicates in what ways the Chinese reforms distinguish themselves from the Eastern European reform efforts.

"One needs to look backwards to appreciate the significance of this theory," he said.

In China, the communist-led revolution did not occur in an industrial setting that fitted in with Marx's theoretical postulation on where a communist revolution would happen, He said.

The Chinese Marxists were faced with a still largely feudal society which had major parts of its modern economy controlled by foreign capital.

This was the way society was when Mao Zedong came to propose the revolution's main task, He said. In the light of this social reality, Mao chose to set imperialism and feudalism as revolution's enemies, rather than attack the bourgeoisie or wait for capitalism to grow up to a stage mature for a "standard" communist revolution.

This wisdom gave rise to the decision to launch armed struggle in the countryside, which led to enclosing the cities, and finally the taking over of state power.

If the Chinese reforms called the second revolution are to sweep this land, he said, then the contemporary Marxists have to make a correct assessment of their society as well.

Otherwise, such a comprehensive social transformation would hardly be imaginable, He said.

Obviously, present-day China is still far from the position to apply some of Marx's proposals for the first stage of communism, which is identical with the word socialism in the Marxist dictionary. So Marx's general division

of development stages cannot fully represent the Chinese case, He said.

The truth is that although the economy is socialist in nature, it has not become strong enough to fulfil the prerequisites for the kind of socialism that Marx regarded as at the threshold of the ideal communist society.

The country has some relatively advanced cities and fields of science and technology, but its vast hinterland, which is mainly agrarian, is still backward in terms of economics and technology.

Production has only to a limited extent become joint effort of all of society, while the market system is still underdeveloped.

Moreover, the man-to-man relations inherited from the feudal past still has its influence. In prerevolutionary China, it was the overblown powers of the feudal regime and clan system that prevented the country from developing a market economy before the coming of European capitalism in the 19th century, although the level of China's productivity had been at least as high as that of the most advanced Atlantic economies in the 17th century.

Therefore, the expression of the "elementary stage of socialism" is much closer to China's status quo, He said.

Although a powerful central planning mechanism has successfully brought China into socialism, it has encountered severe obstacles in attaining a high level of efficiency. He said.

The country's practical experience shows that the old style of central planning, with mandatory instructions to all production units, did not work well. A modern market system can evidently generate stronger momentum for development and improve planning as well, he said.

This is why China needs to combine different types of ownership of production resources and complement central planning with market forces.

Based on all this knowledge, he summarized, the task of today's China should be to develop society's productive forces while seeking gradual social progress, including political democratization.

He went on to compare the Chinese reforms with the Eastern European cases. For the Chinese, building up a new framework is relatively easy, he said, because a bulk of their economy is still agrarian, and the rural reform has successfully resulted in an irreversible trend.

But the special complications in China are the lacks of independent property rights and the division of work compatible with a modern economy, he said. "These have never existed in this country," he emphasized.

And these cannot arise naturally once the central economic control is loosened up. Reducing mandatory planning will unavoidably cause some disorder, such as monopoly situations and excessive competition (as in the case where advanced military industrial plants and rural workshops were all scrambling for the electric fan market).

These problems require the establishment of a market in the factors of production—such as materials, technology and capital; the development of a modern division of work—such as a separation between business and civil administration and widespread service industries; and the development of order on the market—through economic laws and regulations, he said.

Armed with the concept of being in socialism's elementary stage, society can hopefully circumvent many frictions between different views of socialism—the realistic one and unrealistic ones—and diverse expectations related with the reform.

Of these, he said, the jinx is society's vague and sometimes confused understanding of the reform as well as the present situation of socialism in China, which has caused various wrong ideas and questions.

For example, after the enterprise reform introduced the system to let individuals lease State-owned shops, the leaseholders would sometimes be accused of deviating from socialism and could say little to defend themselves.

Now the managers can tell their critics, he said, "Our methods are useful to boost society's productive forces, which are vital for socialism, especially socialism in its early stage. So, these methods are justifiable."

"This is called 'seeking truth from facts,'" He concluded.

Zhao at Scientific Satellite Recovery
OW171057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT
17 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)—China successfully recovered a return satellite for scientific exploration and technological experiments this afternoon.

The new-type satellite returned to a pre-designated area in the central part of Sichuan Province, southwest China, at 13:00 (Beijing time) today.

The satellite was launched on September 9 by a "Long March-2" carrier rocket at the Jiuquan satellite launching center, northwest China. The satellite, as designed, flew on an orbit for eight days and conducted scheduled scientific explorations. The satellite carried 34 pieces of scientific experimental devices from the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

It is learned the property of the satellite has been improved and the carrying capacity of the rocket this time is greater than that of the preceding ones.

Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the State Council, went to the launching center and met the people in this undertaking during the launching preparations period.

China's State Council and the Central Military Commission today sent a message of congratulations to all the people who took part in the manufacturing and experiment of the satellite.

At a time when the Chinese people are greeting the forthcoming 13th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the message says, Chinese scientists have accurately sent and recovered a new-type scientific exploration and technological experiment satellite as scheduled following a successful recovery of a similar satellite last month.

This is China's 10th successful launching and recovery of the kind since 1975.

The successful launching and recovery showed China's fresh progress in space and remote-sensing technology and new areas for applying space technology, the message says.

Li Peng, Yao Yilin on Automobile Industry
OW161413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—China has made progress in its car industry and has decided to get it into high gear immediately, an official of the No two motor vehicle plant said here today.

After hearing reports on the development of car manufacture by the plant, Vice-Premiers Li Peng and Yao Yilin indicated that the country's car manufacture will mainly depend on the No one and No two motor vehicle plants, China's two major motor vehicle manufacturing groups located in Changchun, capital of Jilin Province, and Shiyan, Hubei Province, respectively.

The Shanghai Volkswagen Corporation, a Sino-Federal German enterprise, must digest advanced technology to produce its own cars first, and no new base for car manufacture will be set up in the near future, the vice-premiers noted. [passage omitted]

Yang, Tian at Industrial Bank Founding
OW161905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—CITIC Industrial Bank, a comprehensive bank solely-funded by CITIC, was officially established and in operation here today.

Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors of the CITIC, serves as honorary chairman of the bank, and Jin Deqin, chairman, and Song Ziming, vice-chairman and governor.

The China International Trust and Investment Corporation gave a reception for the inauguration of the bank tonight.

Rong Yiren said at the reception that the CITIC Industrial Bank was born amid the continuous business development of CITIC and further deepening of structural reforms in the field of economy and finance in China.

Rong said the new bank is a full-service banking entity wholly owned by CITIC.

He said employing flexible business practices commonly used in current international financial market, the bank will operate either on commission or directly in raising foreign fund and providing financing.

Similarly, he said, it will raise fund and provide financing in local currency in the framework of domestic financial restructuring.

Operationally, the bank will mainly undertake wholesale business supplemented by retails and foreign exchange transactions by local currency dealings.

Rong said in addition to providing services to institutions and enterprises under CITIC the bank will also serve departments and enterprises across the board in an effort to actively develop lateral relations.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and governor of the People's Bank of China, said the establishment of the CITIC Industrial Bank is also an achievement of the CITIC. It is also conducive to the further expansion of CITIC's business, to the introduction of foreign capital, to the development of foreign trade and to the promotion of domestic economic construction and financial structural reform.

The general office of the bank is in Beijing. The bank branches will be established in some major cities in steps.

Present at the reception were Chinese leaders Yang Shangkun, Tian Jiyun as well as more than 400 people including those who have taken a special trip to Beijing from Hong Kong, Macao and other places outside China, Beijing-based representatives of financial and commercial organizations of other nations and in the regions of Hong Kong and Macao, and principal leading members of financial institutions, ministries and commissions.

Xi Zhongxun Views Beijing Radio Exhibition
OW170429 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1400 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Xi Zhongxun viewed an exhibition on the 40th anniversary of Beijing International Radio, that was held at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Beijing today.

Gu Mu Urges Airport, Port Construction
HK170517 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1319 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Wenzhou, 16 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In a recent survey of Wenzhou, State Councillor Gu Mu urged Wenzhou to accelerate airport and port construction.

Gu Mu said: Wenzhou is well placed geographically and has beautiful scenery. Its tourist resources are rich. There are great prospects for its being opened up to the outside world. But the solution of the transportation problem is a decisive factor in the economic development of Wenzhou. We must concentrate forces on accelerating the construction of airports and ports, and creating conditions for investment by foreign businessmen.

The Wenzhou City Government has given priority to the allocation of funds and materials for the building of an airport runway with a length of 2,400 meters and a width of 45 meters based on construction requirements for a grade-2 airport. At present, the project is in the stage of a soft base pre-compression. The main project of the airport will be completed in 1988. In 1989, there will be flights from the airport to Shanghai, Hangzhou, and other areas.

Construction work in the Longhai port area on two berths for 10,000-ton vessels started on 1 May. It is estimated that all work can be completed by the end of next year. The handling capacity of the Wenzhou port will then increase to 4 million tons.

Zhang Aiping on Peacetime Defense Buildup
HK160729 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese
25 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Zhang Aiping (1728 1947 5493): "Peacetime National Defense Buildup" — article originally published in JUNSHI WULIN (MILITARY HISTORY), No 4, 1987; boldface passages as published]

[Text] It is our present important historical mission to use the favorable peaceful international situation, to correctly handle the relations between national defense buildup and economic construction, to give the fullest play to our country's strong points in natural resources and technology, and to strengthen modern national defense buildup in a planned and selective way and step by step in the course of concentrating our main efforts on national economic construction.

I. Strategic Change in Peacetime National Defense Buildup [subhead]

What we mean by peacetime is a change from the previous long-term war preparedness to the current period of not being always ready for a big war. At present, although the threat and danger of world war still exist and local wars have broken out one after another, for a relatively long period of time, the possibility of world war is meager.

Many reasons are contributing to such a relatively peaceful situation. One of the reasons is that the U.S. and Soviet superpowers compete and contend with each other in terms of nuclear deterrent forces. The nuclear and conventional weapons of both sides are now equal in quantity and quality. Under such conditions, if a large-scale destructive war broke out, neither side would be

completely sure of victory without suffering great losses. Therefore, neither side dares to provoke a war. To scramble for superiority in future war and avoid a devastating attack, they have changed their tactics from the previous development of large-scale offensive weapons to the development of strategic defensive weapons, trying to scramble for superiority in the development of non-nuclear weapons. The so-called non-nuclear strategic defensive weapons are called SDI in the United States. A long time ago, the Soviet Union had already developed weapons similar to SDI, consisting mainly of directed energy weapons and kinetic energy weapons. These include various kinds of powerful laser weapons, particle bunch weapons, electromagnetic orbital weapons, and so on. These new high technologies developed when their competition in nuclear weapons reached parity. To gain an upper hand in high technology, both the United States and Soviet Union are engaged in acute competition in various kinds of powerful laser weapons, trying to defeat their foe without paying too heavily for it. In the meantime, such high technology is being gradually applied to conventional weapons, such as various kinds of intelligent weapons, laser weapons, stealth aircraft, robots, submarines, cannon, and so on. More important are telecommunications, command, reconnaissance, and information systems based on automation and electronics technology. These are the "central nervous system" of the modern military institution, which turns various key factors such as information, policy decisions, operations, and so on into an organic whole. The fact that both the United States and Soviet Union scramble for superiority in non-nuclear weapons and compete with each other in the development of nuclear weapons and that the peace-loving force in the world is increasingly growing and expanding has enabled the contemporary world to enter a peaceful period. However, this is not a stable peace, but a "peace that smells strongly of gunpowder." Due to the fact that both the U.S. and Soviet sides are developing their forces in order to restrict the other, once one side exceeds the other, the eruption of war is possible. However, it is not easy matter for one side to far surpass the other. In particular, both sides are developing such high technology for non-nuclear strategic defensive weapons that it takes 10-20 years or longer to know the outcome of the competition. This is an important reason why the current peaceful situation can be maintained for a relatively long period of time.

After the founding of the People's Republic, and after the Korean War in particular, we exerted considerable efforts under extremely difficult conditions to carry out research and manufacture our country's weapons and equipment, and, in particular, to develop "atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs" and space technology for the sake of the independence and security of our country and of defending our country's construction. We have made great achievements in this regard, so our country can occupy a decisive position in internal affairs. Without the obstruction of the 10 years of internal disorder, we should have scored still greater success. As far as

conventional weapons are concerned, great improvement has also been made. This guaranteed our victory in several local wars aimed at defending our country after the founding of the People's Republic. Although our current technology is not advanced enough and there is still a certain gap between us and the developed countries, our country has played an important role in international affairs, such as restraining world war and safeguarding relative peace. However, some people said a few years ago that the reason we were poor was that shortly after the founding of the People's Republic, we exerted fairly considerable efforts to develop most advanced national defense technology and strategic nuclear weapons. This view was lopsided and absurd. Practice has proved that it was a wise and strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee and the state, which showed great foresight, to devote our main efforts to developing national defense advanced technology and improving our technology for manufacturing conventional weapons. Without manufacturing nuclear weapons and developing carrier rockets and space technology, occurrence of the present-day situation would have been impossible. We manufactured nuclear weapons despite the enemy's nuclear threat, blockade, and embargo. Although there is still a gap between us and other advanced countries in terms of the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons we have manufactured, we have certain capability to hit back. Once we have strong national defense and nuclear weapons, the enemy does not dare to despise us, still less arbitrarily strike us. The development of science and technology for national defense has, in turn, promoted the development of our national economic technology. There is no exception to this rule, either in modern or ancient times, in China or elsewhere. During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we failed to do more work to promote the development of science and technology for national defense. In recent years, following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, science and technology for national defense, including most advanced and conventional technology, have been gradually transferred to civil use. This has played a certain role in promoting development of the national economy. It is erroneous and one-sided to absolutely set the development of science and technology for national defense against national economic construction.

The Third World forces and forces of the people throughout the world for peace are now growing gradually. After the second antifascist war, people in various countries, including the American, Soviet, European, and Japanese people, are no longer willing to fight a war. Loving peace and opposing war has become a strong historical trend. Increasingly more people intend to maintain a peaceful and stable international situation in the interest of the construction in their own countries. Therefore, the growth of the force of world peace exceeds the factor of war. This is an important factor contributing to a relatively peaceful period.

What, then, is called strategic change? This means that we should change previous long-term tactics of being

always ready for early war, big war, and nuclear war. While using the considerably long period of peace to concentrate our efforts on strengthening national economic construction, we should use our limited force to strengthen national defense buildup in a planned and selective way and step by step, to develop science and technology for national defense and national defense industry, to build up our forces, to make preparations for modern warfare, which requires high technology, and to make our due contribution to safeguarding world peace. This is our main aim for strategically changing our guiding thinking for national defense buildup.

II. Relations Between National Defense Buildup and Economic Construction [subhead]

Without the prosperity of the people and state, it is impossible to strengthen our defense capability. Therefore, peacetime national defense buildup should be subordinate to national economic construction, which concerns the overall situation. Only after the development of the state economy will national defense buildup have a solid base. However, we should realize that even if our people and country are prosperous, this does not mean our country is powerful. For example, some countries are rich, but they are not powerful. They need the protection of other powerful countries. Ours is a big socialist country; we must follow the path of making our people and country prosperous and our country powerful as well.

During a period of more than 100 years from the Opium War in 1840 to the eve of the founding of the People's Republic, our country's national defense was very weak. Therefore, it was bullied and invaded by imperialism and reduced to the status of a semi-colony. In particular, during a period of more than 10 years when China was bullied and invaded by Japanese militarism, our country was on the verge of destruction. Only after the founding of New China has our country's national defense been truly strengthened. We should fully realize that national defense buildup is an important component of the construction of our country. Only by constantly enhancing our national defense capability can we ensure a comparatively safe environment for economic construction of the state. Therefore, while concentrating our efforts on national economic construction, we should properly utilize our financial resources and manpower to strengthen national defense buildup. As the saying goes: "Maintain an army for a thousand days to use it for an hour." Even in peacetime, we should not relax our efforts to develop national defense. Only by building well-trained and well-equipped forces and developing a consolidated national defense can we continue to maintain the current situation of relative peace.

During the present period of strategic change, on the one hand, we should change the previous situation of war preparedness characterized by "sabre rattling." On the other hand, instead of believing what certain people propagated, that we are living in a "peaceful environment in which 'there is neither enemy state nor foreign

aggression" and that the present period is a period of "peace, order, and prosperity" in which we can "put the weapons back in the arsenal and graze the war horses on the hillsides," we should soberly realize that the current period of peace is unstable and that the danger of world war still exists. Local wars have broken out continuously. The environment around our country is comparatively complicated, and many unsafe factors still exist. There is a latent threat. In the meantime, we are still constantly invaded by the Vietnamese local hegemonists. We should on no account lose our vigilance. Our forefathers said: "We should be prepared for danger in time of peace." With the development of national economy, we should concentrate our efforts on developing science and technology for national defense in a selective and gradual way, and high technology in particular. We should constantly improve and increase the technical level of our weapons and facilities and enhance our defense capability, so that in future war we will have weapons and facilities that are more advanced or close to those of our enemies. In this way, we will be invincible whether in conventional war, nuclear war, or non-nuclear war. Judging from the current conditions of our national defense technology and industry, we know that this is not impossible. At present, we already have a number of capable experts in national defense science and technology and a certain material foundation of industrial facilities. With the guarantee of a certain amount of financial resources and manpower, we will be able to catch up with the advanced countries early next century. On the basis of making our people rich and our country prosperous, we should make some efforts to gradually develop our national defense science and technology and manufacture modern weapons and facilities. We oppose a "closed-door" policy and advocate the practice of actively importing advanced technology useful to us from foreign countries in order to promote and develop national defense science and technology, weapons, and facilities that suit our national conditions. However, we will never tag after others or reduce ourselves into a "colony" of other countries in terms of science and technology. Our purpose in carrying out national defense buildup is to defend the security and territorial integrity of our country so that construction of our country will be carried out in an environment of peace and stability. Of course, we are not allowed to develop our defense capability in excess of our national economic conditions. With the growth of our country's economic strength, we will gradually increase the sum of money spent on defense buildup in order to continuously strengthen our national defense capability.

How should we understand and handle the relations between economic construction of the state and national buildup? This is a most important issue which concerns the security of our country, the smooth progress of our economic construction, and our international status. It is an impractical illusion to think that once our country becomes rich, it will naturally become strong and powerful. Economic strength is only a basis for national defense buildup; it is not equal to national defense

capability. A process is needed in order to develop powerful national defense. This is also the case with the development of high technology and various kinds of advanced weapons and facilities. It will be impossible to attain our aim without making efforts and spending time. Therefore, while making our people rich and our country prosperous, we should never forget making our country strong and powerful. We should strengthen our national defense buildup in a planned and selective way and step by step, so that our nation will truly become a powerful nation with our country becoming prosperous and our people rich.

III. The Main Tasks of National Defense Buildup [sub-head]

The tasks of national defense buildup include many aspects. The main tasks are: We should utilize as much financial and material resources and manpower as possible to constantly develop national defense science and technology and national defense industry, manufacture advanced weapons and facilities, and speed up modernization of our country's Armed Forces. We should establish a logistics system suitable for future operational needs. We should establish and perfect a wartime mobilization system of the state. We should strengthen military academic research (including military medical science) suitable for future warfare, and so on. All these are aimed at modernization of national defense and defending the security of our motherland and socialist construction.

1. The main task of national defense buildup is to strengthen the building of armed forces.

The building of armed forces (including internal security forces) means, first of all, that on the basis of giving play to the superiority of political quality of our service men, we should study operational guiding principle, tasks, arrangements for battles, and the principle governing the tactics suitable for the end of this century and early next century. Guided by the strategy of active defense, while considering the enemy's situation and the new conditions of topography, climate, weapons, facilities, and so on, we should study trends of development of future warfare, arrangements for battles at various stages, and tactics. We should make arrangements and work out special tactics for battles in various war zones. We should also decide the main defense projects in various important war zones and so on, so that the overall buildup and national defense will be basically carried out along a correct direction.

Rapid development of new technology has a direct bearing on the organization of our Army. Therefore, with regard to the organization of our Armed Forces, we should formulate the principle and various kinds of rules and regulations governing the regularization of the organization of our forces in accordance with the tactics, weapons, facilities, and different conditions of various different war zones. We should work out the guiding principle, tasks, and organizational systems of various

service arms. In particular, we should pay attention to the differences between various specialized technical departments and technical arms of services, so that the general character and special character of the organization and system of various units will be integrated. We are not allowed to put an equal sign in an oversimplified way or arbitrarily demand conformity in everything. In light of different conditions, we should scientifically decide the regularized establishment and system of our forces, including the use, maintenance, repair, and supply of technology, weapons, and facilities, so that under a unified command, various units of the whole Army will become a complete and unified body with each attending to each duty, each being responsible for its own work, each exercising its own power, and each coordinating with the other. After streamlining our forces by 1 million persons, although we have achieved good results in reform, it is still far from satisfying the demand of future warfare. Regularization is important to the modernization of our Army and its capability to heal with modern warfare. Future warfare is not restricted to an arm of service. It will be characterized by coordinated and joint operation of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and strategic rocket units. It will involve air battles, full-scale, and three-dimensional warfare. Since the organization and command are complicated, the organizational system and establishment are also complicated.

Regarding the regularization of our Army, apart from the problems mentioned above, certain problems of non-regularization should also be solved. For example, the situation of lumping together social service work of the organs of our forces at all levels and of jumbling together barracks with servicemen's families does not conform with the requirement of operation. In addition, the problem of transferring military cadres to civilian work and the problem of their retirement should also be properly arranged. Settlement of these problems is connected with the problems left over from the past wartime period in our country. During peacetime, we should strengthen propaganda and education in national defense buildup so that people will enhance their concept on national defense and carry forward patriotism. In such a way, all people will firmly establish an idea of strengthening national defense buildup, safeguarding the motherland, and "working together to resist foreign aggressors." All citizens of a socialist country should discharge this responsibility and duty.

We should continue to improve military training and the task, system, and methods of the education in military institutes and schools. This is a matter of primary importance which is connected with how our Armed Forces should make preparations for future war in the peacetime period.

Strengthening the modernization of our logistics work is also a very important aspect of the building of our Army. Logistics work not only satisfies the demand of a standing army, but also serves future warfare. We should establish a rear-service support system needed by the war of resisting aggression in terms of organization of our

forces, and their weapons and facilities. We should also develop mechanization and automation of our logistics work in order to enhance rapid responsive capability of our rear-service units, increase their systematic and sustained capability for rear-service work, and improve the level of command and scientific management of our rear-service organs and personnel.

2. Strengthen national defense science and technology and national defense industry.

The development of modern science and technology has a direct and close bearing on the modernization of our armed forces. We should fully consider the influence of the rapid development of advanced science and technology. The so-called modernization mainly means the modernization of weapons and facilities. The modernization of weapons mainly means scientific and technical research and the modernization of national defense industry. We should concentrate financial and material resources and manpower within the capability of our country on speeding up the manufacturing of our modern weapons and facilities. To do so, we should, first of all, exert unified and concentrated efforts and carry out division of labor. In peacetime, the leading departments of armed forces, which use weapons, should, first of all, have the demand of future warfare in mind and submit their proposals on weapons they need to the national defense scientific and technical departments for study and examination. Sometimes, their demand can be satisfied; sometimes, it cannot be satisfied; sometimes, their demand can be overfulfilled. In such a way, with the development of one generation after another, we will be able to gradually renew the weapons and facilities of our forces. To say it briefly, we will manufacture weapons that will be needed in future warfare. In actual combat, however, the weapons determine the type of the warfare. These are not contradictory, but a dialectical unity.

We should also do our best to keep abreast with the development of high technology in the world so that our nuclear weapon and strategic rocket forces can achieve something significant. We should also develop our own space industry. We should study automatic telecommunication, command, reconnaissance, and information systems to meet the demand of future warfare. Therefore, we should vigorously develop the electronics industry and apply advanced electronics technology to the manufacturing of weapons and facilities to improve their functions. In the meantime, we should promote modernization of our meteorological work. This is also a matter of significance in ensuring our victory in future warfare.

In a word, we should make use of the current relatively peaceful period and do everything possible to speed up the study of national defense science and technology to modernize our weapons and facilities so that we will be able to gradually conform with the demand of future warfare contribute to safeguarding world peace.

While strengthening national defense science and technology and national defense industry, we should follow

the principle of integrating peacetime and wartime on the one hand, and military and civil use on the other. We should continue to implement the guiding principle of "shortening battle line, stressing the main points, vigorously grasping scientific research, and speeding up renewal" and fulfill the requirements of standardization, serialization, and generalization.

3. Strengthening military academic study on future warfare.

The development of military academic study and military technology is a prerequisite for the development of defense capability. It has played a "leading" role in the modernization of national defense. Therefore, we must constantly make our military academic study prosper and continuously develop our military academic thinking. In particular, we should strengthen the study of the development of national defense strategy, the development of global warfare, and other new strategic tactics to explore and solve many important problems arising in national defense buildup. For example, under the new situation of future warfare, to what kind of new national defense system do positive defensive strategic guiding principle and tactics belong? What will be the trends of development and strategic stages of future warfare? What will be the arrangements and development of battles in main war zones and various battlefields at different stages? Besides, we should also conscientiously study national defense economy and military medical science for future warfare. To accomplish these tasks, we should strengthen the building of our academic research contingent. We need more talented people with military knowledge, real ability, and learning to carry out the tasks. They will become members of the brain trust of the military commission.

4. Establishing a state mobilization working system for wartime.

To make preparations for defending the motherland in future warfare, we should, during peacetime, establish and improve a state mobilization working system to ensure that once war breaks out the state system will be smoothly turned into a wartime system to swiftly conform with the demand of the war of opposing aggression. To do so, we should, first of all, improve the state wartime mobilization system. The war mobilization work is the most important preparation to accumulate strength and deal with future warfare. While carrying out national economic construction, we should consider the way to make peacetime construction conform with the material needs during future warfare. Peacetime construction in the fields of industry, agriculture, communications, transportation, medical science, people's material life, and so on should make necessary preparation for meeting the demands of war. Otherwise, once war breaks out, there will be not enough time to build factories and institutes for manufacturing various kinds of weapons and facilities or to build roads and bridges. Therefore, while carrying out peacetime construction, we should think of the needs of war. We should do our

best to integrate peacetime and wartime demand. The study of military science should also cover these contents.

Furthermore, we should make preparations for the recruitment of soldiers and personnel. It is everyone's duty to defend the motherland. Citizens should perform their duty of safeguarding the country. Therefore, our soldiers are now called compulsory servicemen or volunteers, rather than mercenary soldiers. During peacetime, we should widely provide education in national defense, including education in national defense science and technology, so that people understand that defending the motherland is the duty of all citizens. Judging from the development of national defense science and technology, we find that there is a gap between our country and those advanced countries. We should encourage the lofty aspirations and great ideals of our people to catch up with the advanced. We should help them soberly realize that "backwardness means coming under attack." The problem of soldiers and personnel can easily be resolved in our country. During peacetime, we should pay attention to devising new methods for reserving our soldiers and personnel.

In a word, under the guidance of the guiding principle of the party Central Committee of reform and opening up, we should understand the new period and new situation to change our old concept, emancipate our minds, and absorb advanced experiences both at home and abroad. We should be bold in carrying out reform and good at blazing new trails. We should make our national defense strong and build our Armed Forces into modern and regular national defense forces that can conform with the demand of future warfare. During peacetime, they can uphold our sovereignty and play their due role in safeguarding world peace. During wartime, they can successfully defend the independence and security of our country and defeat all aggressors.

Commentator on Strict Management Rules
HK170737 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Sep 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "On 'Strict Administration'"]

[Text] The Army must be "strict" in administering the forces; the railway authorities must be "strict" in managing railway operations; as for relations between masters and apprentices, it is often said that "strict masters can bring up brilliant apprentices"; and all sensible parents know that it is necessary to be "strict" in running a family and in teaching the children. We can say that strictness is a basic rule for leading a party, governing a country, handling affairs, and running a family. We advocate "strict administration" because this idea has a broad social foundation and can be well understood and accepted by the masses.

No matter what affairs we are handling or what places we are governing under any conditions, if our work is slack and perfunctory, we will only end in failure or even

downfall. There is no lack of such historical lessons! On the contrary, "strict administration" will achieve such results as the weak defeating the strong and the small defeating the big; there is no lack of such successful experience in history. The Chinese revolution under the leadership of the CPC succeeded through overcoming tremendous difficulties and defeating a strong enemy; isn't this precisely a good example of success through strict administration of the party, the Army, and the work? "Strict discipline" is one of our magic weapons in winning victories.

Strictness, in general, has two connotations. First, systems, regulations, and laws should be strictly in line with the objective laws and should be reasonable and scientific; second, they must be strictly implemented without the least bit of negligence. "Law must be strictly observed, must be strictly enforced, and law-breaking cases must be strictly handled." The core of this principle is strictness. At present, some units and departments still lack complete and perfect systems, regulations, and laws, but the main problem is that the existing systems, regulations, and laws are not implemented strictly and thoroughly. The railway department has summed up a conclusion: Over 90 percent of accidents are caused by violation of the operation regulations. Things in other departments must be the same. A number of major accidents this year, such as the forest fires in the Daxinganling Mountains, the explosion at the Harbin flax spinning plant, and the ship sinking incident in Nantong City, resulted from slack and perfunctory implementation of the relevant systems. If we are not strict, we will not be able to bring things under control. We have had too much such painful experience in the past. A leader who is not strict enough in his work should be regarded as incompetent and incapable.

At present, party style is a question that the people are most frequently talking about. Doesn't our party have strict discipline? Hasn't the party laid down regulations on strictly enforcing discipline? Doesn't the party know the harmful effects of slack discipline? Do party members who violate discipline, no matter whether they waste state funds, line their own pockets by making use of their powers, or seek ill-gotten benefit through under-the-table deals, not realize that their actions are erroneous and in violation of party discipline? Can't they hear the complaints of the masses? No, completely no. The crux of all this is that discipline was not strictly enforced. Some people who gained benefits by doing something in violation of discipline could still remain unpunished inside the party. When doctors deal with some diseases, the method of putting the patients in complete isolation is used. However, some of our comrades are apathetic about and tolerant of unhealthy and irregular things, thus allowing these "contagious diseases" to spread inside the party and endanger the party's life.

Strictness must first be ensured by the leaders. A leader must be strict in handling things and be strict with himself and others. Being strict with oneself is not an issue concerning the personal style of a leader and is not

an insignificant issue. If a leader does not set a good example, but involves himself in such unhealthy things as making use of his power in pursuit of private gains, giving and taking extravagant dinners and bribes, and practicing graft, how could he convince his subordinates to behave well? Of course, if a leader is merely strict with himself and cannot strictly handle things and places demands on others, he is still not a good leader.

A few years ago, a central leading comrade said that "the railway must have iron discipline." Railways are made of iron; if discipline is not strictly enforced, trains may derail, overturn, or cause collisions, thus leading to the ruin of vehicles and human lives. This is a truth. Are things in other departments not the same? Do accidents that cause the "ruin of vehicles and human lives" merely occur in the railway department?

The Xiaodong station of the Shenyang Railway Bureau did not cause even a single minor accident for 39 years and it strictly maintains the spirit of "not a single mistake; even a little one won't do," with the station being strictly administered. This is a good example of being strict. If all units and organizations in all trades at various levels in the whole country, and all party organizations at various levels can act in this spirit, what new look will our party and our country have? We should all seriously think about this question.

Commentator Urges Separating Administration
HK170805 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Sep 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Deepening of Rural Reform Necessitates the Separation of Party Leadership From Government Administration"]

[Text] Qianxi County is straightening out the relationship between party leadership and government administration and making efforts to improve work efficiency. This has been caused by the profound development of economic structural reform and is an important component of rural political structural reform. It merits studying.

For many years, our party leadership has been mixed up with government administration. In the rural areas, party leadership, government administration, and enterprise management have been merged together in the "integration of government administration with common management" under the people's commune system. Party committees have overconcentrated powers and monopolized administrative and economic affairs. The substitution of party leadership for government administration and the integration of these two have turned the "unified leadership" of party committees into the "one-person leadership" of party committee secretaries, thereby ruining the principle of democratic centralism, hampering the masses from bringing their collective wisdom and initiative into play, and fostering the bureaucratic style characterized by the patriarchal way of issuing orders from on high. The implementation of

the contracted responsibility system with payment linked to output has broken the structure of the "integration of government administration with commune management" and brought about a certain change in the integration of party leadership with government administration. However, because the integration of party leadership with government administration has existed for over 20 years and produced widespread influence, party committees in many localities are still monopolizing administrative affairs. This has become an obstacle to the work of carrying out rural economic structural reform more profoundly. It is necessary to solve this problem in the course of political structural reform.

The first step of rural reform explicitly indicates that without carrying out political structural reform and straightening out the relationship between party leadership and government administration, it will be very difficult to deepen the second step of rural reform. The purpose of political structural reform is to increase vitality and improve efficiency. Increasing vitality involves reforming the personnel system, abolishing the cadres' life long tenure, and making cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. Improving efficiency involves separating party leadership from government administration, simplifying administration, delegating powers to the lower levels, developing socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, overcoming bureaucracy and the influence of the feudal patriarchal system, bringing into full play the strong points of the socialist system, and mobilizing the initiative of all functional departments and the masses.

Straightening out the relationship between party leadership and government administration means a revolution to the integration of party leadership with government administration, to traditional concepts, and to the force of old habits. Therefore, people who are deeply influenced by "leftist" ideas cannot understand and hate to see the substitution of a new structure for the old one and are worried about the separation of party leadership from government administration. They are of the opinion that laying stress on the role of government functions will weaken party leadership and bring about deviation from party leadership or the four cardinal principles. These misgivings are unnecessary. If they are referring to the "unified leadership" in the past which monopolized all administrative and economic affairs, such party leadership should be resolutely and properly overcome and reformed, because only by separating party leadership from government administration can party organizations free themselves from routine affairs, concentrate their efforts on major affairs, ensure the implementation of principles and policies, pay attention to party building, and engage in meticulous ideological and political work. Instead of weakening party leadership, this will strengthen and improve it and increase the party's combat effectiveness.

Straightening out the relationship between party leadership and government administration is an urgent and complex task requiring the strict application of the relevant policy. Many localities are now exploring ways to straighten out such a relationship. We should carry out reforms in a correct direction, enthusiastically support reforms, take a scientific attitude toward reforms, strictly follow the uniform arrangements for reforms made by the Central Committee of the party, and adapt ourselves to socialist modernization in the rural areas.

East Region

Anhui Committee Meets on CPPCC Work

OW162325 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
16 Aug 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on CPPCC work on 14 August to discuss the formation of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Shi Junjie, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Liu Guangcai, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the Organization Department under the provincial CPC Committee, explained the guidelines in the instruction issued by the central authorities on the change of term for the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee. Zhang Binglun, head of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech on the several issues regarding the change of term for the provincial CPPCC Committee.

The term of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee will expire next year. There will be a change of term for the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial People's Congress at the same time. The provincial CPC Committee has earnestly studied the issues in this connection and set up a special work team to make preparations for the change. On the basis of the instructions issued by the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee and the nature, tasks, status, and role of the People's Political Consultative Conference, the comrades attending the meeting unanimously decided: As for personnel changes during the change of term, we must display the spirit of unity and solidarity, extensively recruit representative figures in all fields of endeavor, and bring into full play their role in carrying out political consultation and providing democratic supervision. [passage omitted]

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee Zhu Nong, Sun Youqiao, Pan Ezhang, Cao Zhenqiu, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting, and Guang Renhong, as well as the responsible persons of various democratic parties and people's organizations and well-known public figures without party affiliation.

Zhejiang Exhibits Illegal Publications

OW170933 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] In the past few days Chen Fawen, Luo Dong, Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, (Qiu Tianhua), other provincial leaders, and responsible persons of departments concerned have visited an exhibition of illegal publications sponsored by the Zhejiang Provincial Media and Publications Bureau. Visitors to the exhibition were shocked by the rampant illegal publication activities in the province and called on the whole society to take effective measures to crack down on them.

More than 700 kinds of illegal publications were displayed at the exhibition, totaling more than 2,000 copies. Over 90 percent of the publications displayed were published in the name of established publishing houses, and their contents were aimed at glorifying fighting, killing, eroticism, and superstition.

According to initial statistics, over 1,100 kinds of illegal publications, totaling 260,000 copies, have been seized in the province recently. Evidently lawbreakers have been risking all kinds of dangers in their attempt to reap staggering profits. Some of them have even been winked at and supported by leading cadres.

These illegal publications have caused great harm to the masses, particularly youngsters. In the first half of this year, the crime rate among youngsters in the province increased considerably over the same period of last year. Most of these youngsters have been reading obscene and harmful publications.

Zhejiang Reserve Force Battery Established

OW160855 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] Zhejiang's first battery of reserve forces was officially inaugurated in Shaoxing County today. In brand-new grass-green uniforms and with recoilless guns and mortars on their shoulders, 120 of the battery's cadres and fighters walked with vigorous strides into the meeting site at 0800. (Wang Aiming,) responsible person of the 3d Infantry Regiment, read the order on establishing the battery. Afterward, fighters of the battery held a military demonstration, including target and balloon shooting with infantry weapons, firing practice with (ba er) recoilless guns, and rapid firing with rifles. All these demonstrations were successful.

Yang Shijie, deputy commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District; Li Buxin; Ye Zheng; and other leaders attended the inaugural meeting.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang's Sun Weiben on Party Data

SK160951 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
5 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] The CPC History Research Society, composed of veteran cadres of provincial-level organs, was established on 4 September.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the inaugural meeting and delivered a speech. He said: At present, thanks to the great support of veteran comrades, a network ranging from the provincial to the county levels has been formed to research CPC history, and the 500 veteran comrades researching CPC history have collected a number of relatively valuable data and have sorted out and studied a number of data on special subjects, thus promoting the building of province's spiritual civilization.

He said: In general, we have collected considerably comprehensive data on the CPC's history during the socialist period. However, it is impossible for us to write a complete, accurate local party history of the socialist period by merely depending on the data already in the archives. There was a great deal of "exaggerations" in the documents issued from 1957 to 1978 because they were formulated under the situation of gradually deviating from the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Therefore, in using these documents, we should conduct verification, appraisals, analysis, and study and then sort them out and bring order out of chaos in line with facts and accurate viewpoints. To this end, we should depend on the reminiscences of veteran comrades and take advantage of their remaining years to rapidly collect "living data" in order to accomplish the task of replenishing and verifying the party's historical data. Establishing the CPC History Research Society is a good way for veteran comrades to engage in the collection of party history in coordination with the workers who are engaged in party history.

This society is a mass academic organization composed mainly of retired veteran cadres at or above the levels of directors and deputy directors of various bureaus directly under the provincial party committee. The main purpose of this society is to study the province's local party historical data and the local party history after the "3 September" liberation, particularly during the socialist period. This society will help the provincial party History Research Committee in sorting out, studying, appraising, verifying, and proving the pertinent party historical data in an effort to accurately define the province's party historical data. Wang Yilun, chairman of the society's Board of Directors, delivered a speech at the inaugural meeting.

Heilongjiang Records Economic Achievements
SK170117 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
5 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the province has made new outstanding achievements in economic development, has preliminarily explored a new way that conforms to the province's special economic situation and from which the province can score comparatively good economic results and the people can gain more real benefits, and has made a great historical transition in the new age thanks to the efforts of all people of the province over the past 8 years by taking economic construction as the key link and by persisting in the principle of reform, opening the country to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy.

The total social product increased by a big margin. In 1986, the province's total product reached 60.88 billion yuan, an increase of 26.17 billion yuan or 75.4 percent over 1978. Of this, the total industrial and agricultural output value surpassed 50 billion yuan, an increase of 67 percent over 1978. The GNP, which includes the net income earned by material producing departments and

nonmaterial producing departments and which is regarded as a major target for judging economic strength, reached 39.8 billion yuan in 1986. If calculated in terms of comparable prices, the 1986 GNP saw an increase of 67.9 percent over 1978. Of this, the national income reached 33.12 billion yuan, an increase of 66.7 percent.

Over the past 8 years, the province has constantly maintained a sustained and steady increase in its national economic development and has eliminated the previous phenomena of experiencing major ups and downs.

The province's industrial and agricultural production is under vigorous development. Before 1978, the province's agriculture had suffered protracted stagnation, industrial consumer goods had not sufficiently been supplied, and the development of energy production was rather slow. After 1978, the province's grain output surpassed 30 billion jin and 35 billion jin for 2 years successively; thus, the province realized the fighting goals of the past few years. The output of some cash crops, such as oil-bearing crops, flax, beets, and tobacco, increased by more than 100 percent. The rural areas have extricated themselves from the protracted state of closed or semi-closed economy and the slow economic development situation. The total industrial output value increased from 21.9 billion yuan in 1978 to 37.6 billion yuan. Of this, the light industrial output value showed an increase of 100 percent. The province has ensured a constant and steady high production of crude oil for 11 successive years. The output of raw coal surpassed 60 million tons. This made the province leap from fifth place to third place in China. The power generation output in the 8 years after 1978 was more than that of the 20 years before 1978.

The province has scored outstanding achievements in capital construction. Over the past 8 years, the state units throughout the province invested 28.29 billion yuan in capital construction, equal to 1.1 times of the total investment made during the 26 years before 1978. A total of 42 large and medium-sized key projects have been completed and put into operation over the past 8 years. The old enterprises have accelerated the pace of equipment renewal and technological transformation. Over the past 8 years, 9.7 billion yuan of funds were invested in these areas, accounting for 29 percent of the total investment in fixed assets.

Never before have urban and rural markets been as brisk as they are today. Great changes have taken place in the circulation field through reform. The outdated structure under which state commerce exercised monopoly for purchases and sales has been smashed. At the same time, a new open-typed system of "three more and one less" has been established. Over the past 8 years, the total volume of retail sales of commodities showed an increase of 13.6 percent annually, greatly higher than the annual average increase rate of 7.2 percent during the 26 years before 1978. The market supply situation has notably improved. The commodities whose supply was

limited by coupons in the past have been supplied without restrictions. Simultaneously, many new, special, quality, and famous-brand commodities have been provided. A flourishing situation has emerged in the urban and rural markets.

Reform has brought about real benefits to the people's livelihood. The annual per capita net income of the province's peasants hovered around 100 yuan before 1978. The peasants' income increased by a big margin with each passing year after 1979. The peasants' net income in 1986 reached 442.5 yuan, an increase of 270.5 yuan over the 1978 figure of 171.5 yuan. If factors for price hikes were deducted, the real increase was 153.3 yuan. The peasants are moving steadily from having adequate food and clothing to being fairly well-off and having a surplus. The income of staff and workers also increased substantially. In 1986, the per capita net income of staff and workers of state units was 1,311 yuan, an increase of 548 yuan over the 1978 figure of 763 yuan. If factors for price hikes were deducted, the real increase was 169 yuan, higher than any other periods since the founding of the PRC.

Liaoning Secretary Addresses Plant Directors
SK150443 Shenyang *LIAONING RIBAO* in Chinese
24 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[“Excerpts” of speech by Quan Shuren, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial party committee, delivered during discussions with some plant directors, party committee secretaries, and trade union chairmen at a theoretical forum on plant director responsibility system held from 17 to 19 August]

[Text] How should we evaluate the province's situation in implementing the “three regulations” and the plant director responsibility system? Experiments with the plant director responsibility system started in May 1984, and it has been carried out across the board since 1986. As of now, more than 1,600 out of the 1,900 budgetary state industrial enterprises have instituted the director responsibility system. Among them, approximately 40 percent have done a fairly good job, 50 percent have been mediocre, and the rest have had rather many problems. Judged from the overall situation, the situation in implementing the system is good, and the system has played a very important role in facilitating the supporting reforms within enterprises, invigorating enterprises, and improving their economic results. The central position of enterprise directors has begun to be established, party committeees' supervisory functions have been strengthened, and staff members and workers have become more vigorous in participating in democratic management. A new type of relationship among the party committee, the administrative unit, and the trade union is taking shape. However, when promoting the “three regulations” and the “additional circular,” some people hesitated and wavered, and some problems requiring further solutions still existed. The first is a lack of adequate understanding of the important significance in reforming the enterprise leadership system, and a

radical change in concept. The second is a lack of thorough understanding of the “three regulations,” and a unity in understanding. The third is the emergence of new problems in the course of practice, which should be solved through continuous efforts to summarize experiences, clarify, and improve. Although some problems cropped up during the experiment with the plant director responsibility system, we should note that the overwhelming majority of the enterprises in our province have been provided with necessary conditions ideologically and organizationally for implementing the three regulations and the director responsibility system, and that the external conditions for implementing the director responsibility system have also improved after the systems of contracted and leased management were introduced. Therefore, we should further emancipate our minds; overcome the hesitant, wait-and-see attitude; and quicken the pace of popularizing the director responsibility system in line with actual local conditions. This is the objective demand on the entire structural reform, and also on supporting reforms within enterprises. Enterprises without necessary conditions for implementing the system should adopt realistic measures to create the necessary conditions rapidly.

Why should we reform the enterprise leadership system? Implementing the plant director responsibility system is a requirement in deepening the economic structural reform, and also an important part of the political structural reform. The central link of the economic structural reform lies in invigorating enterprises, to which the key lies in separating ownership from management power so that enterprises and their operators can truly have responsibility, power, and profit. This is an internal requirement of the establishment of a planned commodity economic system. As an independent economic entity, and a legal person, an enterprise should focus all its activities on its production and management targets. This requires it to have a highly centralized organizing and commanding system, a center, and a representative of the legal person to occupy the central position, play the central role and comprehensively shoulder the responsibility to the enterprise, who is the director (manager). As has been proven in practice, the past system of designating plant directors to assume responsibility under the leadership of the party committee impeded directors (managers) from shouldering the responsibility, and often led to a phenomenon in which the party committee took charge of administrative work, or one in which no one held or could hold the responsibility under collective leadership. This was detrimental to the modernization of plant management and the industrial management system, impeded the performance of party work within enterprises, and prevented a great number of outstanding entrepreneurs from developing their talents. Practice also proved that if the leadership system is not reformed, the in-depth reforms within enterprises cannot be carried out, and the reforms in other fields cannot proceed smoothly.

The comprehensive development and the gradual deepening of the economic structural reform have set increasingly urgent demands on the political structural reform, and have also created necessary conditions for the political structural reform. The purpose of the political structural reform is to overcome influence from bureaucratism and feudalism, and to establish a leadership system conducive to improving efficiency, strengthening vitality, and mobilizing the initiative of all circles. To this end, we must first separate party work from government work. The focal points of the separation of party work from government work are to make a clear distinction between the functions of the government and the party, and to change the party's leading form. Our party is the core of leadership of the socialist cause. However, party organizations are not governments, people's congresses, or economic and cultural organizations. Party organizations should not directly manage state and social affairs, nor should they monopolize the work of all mass organizations and other nonparty organizations. Leading personnel of party organizations should not take the place of the leading personnel of the state organs to exercise state power, nor should they take the place of the leading personnel of enterprises and institutions to exercise leadership over production and other professional affairs. The role of enterprises' party organizations is to give supervision and guarantee. We should no longer implement the plant director responsibility system under the leadership of party committees. Party committees should no longer exercise overall leadership over enterprises, but should support plant directors to comprehensively assume leadership responsibility. We should effect a thorough change in ideological concepts and work principles. This is the first issue an enterprise should solve through the political structural reform.

How should we understand that plant directors are entitled to assume responsibility for all affairs of enterprises? The central authorities' "additional circular" stipulates that the plant director is the head as well as the legal representative of the plant. At an enterprise, the plant director is in a central position, plays a central role, and assumes overall responsibility for the enterprise. Which should assume the responsibility for overall leadership, the party committee or the plant director? Here lies the basic difference between the plant director responsibility system under the leadership of party committee and the plant director responsibility system. We must not be vague on this issue. Otherwise, other issues cannot be discussed clearly.

A plant director should be entitled to assume responsibility for all affairs of its enterprise, including the building of material and spiritual civilizations. The reason is: First, an enterprise has only one central task, namely, developing production and fulfilling the production and management targets (these targets should be determined and approved by the state). All the work of all departments must be conducted in line with this central task. Only when the plant director assumes responsibility for all affairs of its enterprise can he unify the thinking and action of workers and staff under a central system, can he

raise work efficiency and economic results, and can he concentrate the energy on fulfilling the production and management targets. Therefore, no one is allowed to take the place of the plant director, or assume overall responsibility on behalf of the plant director. Next, an enterprise's material civilization building is inseparable from the spiritual civilization building. These two civilizations permeate and promote each other in the course of practice, and they can be fulfilled in the common practice. Material civilization provides material condition and practical experience for the development of spiritual civilization; and spiritual civilization provides, in turn, mental power and intellectual support for the development of material civilization and provides effective ideological guarantee for the accurate development of the material civilization. This means that these two civilizations are inseparable from each other and they must be built simultaneously. Therefore, when formulating and implementing the production and management targets, the plant directors (managers) must grasp the two civilizations simultaneously, strive to achieve results in both of them, and assume comprehensive responsibility for their buildings.

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Some comrades asked whether plant directors are "top leaders" of enterprises. I think that plant directors can be called top leaders of enterprises because they assume full responsibility for the enterprises. However, it is better to call plant directors according to what has been set forth in the "three regulations" and the "additional circular." At the same time, I think that we must clarify the concept of "top leaders." We used to say that "top leaders" were established under the unified leadership of the party committees. Secretaries of party committees of the CPC, governments, trade unions, youth organizations, and women's federations were top leaders while

plant directors were second top leaders. At present, this leadership system has been changed and it is improper to observe the old method of arranging the ranks of the party, governments, trade unions, and youth organizations in the order of priorities.

Will the party leadership and the ideological and political work be weakened by carrying out the plant director responsibility system? No, they will not. The purpose of reform is not to weaken party leadership. On the contrary, reform is carried out in order to strengthen and improve party leadership. The problem is how to understand, strengthen, and improve party leadership. The leadership of the party is the political leadership as well as the leadership of political principles, political orientation, and major policies. The party should act within the limits of the Constitution and the law. The major methods that the party has adopted to exercise its political leadership over state affairs are to turn the propositions of the party into the will of the state through legal procedures, to recommend principal cadres for state organs, and to mobilize party organizations and party members to play exemplary role in realizing the party's line, principles, and policies. The party organizations of enterprises should work in line with the rules set forth in the "three regulations" to bring into play their functions for supervision and guarantee; should concentrate efforts on self-construction; should conduct ideological and political work; and should strive to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and the realization of the enterprises' production and management targets. All this embodies the party leadership. We must clearly understand the following two points. First, plant directors' overall responsibility for enterprises is an aspect to embody the party leadership. The specific implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies under the guidance of plant directors specifically embodies the enterprises' realization of the party leadership. The second point concerns whether party organizations of the enterprises are allowed to free themselves from responsibility since plant directors assume full responsibility for the enterprises. We don't think so. Plant directors have their own duty, as do party organizations. Party organizations have the responsibility for ensuring supervision and should assume major responsibility for the ideological and political work.

Can we talk about the "three stresses"? Generally speaking, the meaning of "three stresses" is not clear. "Three stresses" has two meanings. One is to assume full leadership responsibility. The other is to "stress the work in three aspects." These two cannot be put together. As far as enterprises' overall leadership responsibility is concerned, we can only strengthen plant directors' overall leadership responsibility for the enterprises. Thus, the party committees' and workers congresses' full responsibility for the enterprises need not necessarily conform to the rules set forth in the "three regulations." We should stress the work in three aspects. Enterprises' production and management work, the work of party organizations,

and the work of workers congresses should be strengthened instead of being weakened. Is it right to "stress the work in one aspect and weaken the work in two aspects"? I think that it is improper to "stress the work in one aspect and weaken the work in two aspects." Particularly, under the new situation of reform and opening the country to the outside world, we should stress but must not weaken the ideological and political work in order to cultivate skilled persons with lofty ideals, education, moral integrity, and a sense of discipline. Some people held that it was not necessary to conduct ideological and political work when they had to rely only on economic means to carry out the method of awarding the diligent and punishing the lazy. Practices have shown that this method would get us nowhere. The reform and open policy cannot be carried out smoothly if the ideological and political work is weakened. Thus, neither "three stresses" nor "stressing the work in one aspect and weakening the work in two aspects" is proper.

Are there any contradictions between implementing the director responsibility system and democratic management? No, there are no contradictions at all. Enterprise workers' participation in management is clearly defined in the "three regulations." Enterprise workers' participation in democratic management is decided by the nature of socialist enterprises and their status as masters of their own affairs. What is the relationship between the plant director responsibility system and democratic management? In my opinion, plant directors should take full responsibility of their enterprises and the foundation can be ensured by relying on the efforts of all workers and staffers. Without having workers and staffers as the foundation, it is impossible for plant directors to assume full responsibility. The plant director full responsibility system and the worker democratic management system should be united. Having workers to participate in democratic management work does not mean that they are enterprise managers and that everything must be decided by the workers' congress. If everything has to be decided by workers, a situation of having no person and no way to assume responsibility will surely emerge. Having plant directors to take full charge of their enterprises does not mean that all things must be decided and done by the plant directors alone. Actually, the more we need to assume full responsibility the more we need scientific and democratic policy-making and the more we need to consciously receive supervision from the party organizations and the masses of workers and staffers. By no means should we consider supervision as "stirring up trouble." Supervision is imperative in the correct implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. Since plant directors, party organizations, and the workers' congresses are all aimed at implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, then, what is wrong with supervision? For this reason, plant directors must also consciously report their work to the party organizations and workers' congresses in line with the stipulations, and must establish essential democratic management and consulting organs. What should plant directors do if their reports are not approved by the

workers' congresses? This needs a specific analysis. There are two conditions. The first is that perhaps they may have failed to clearly explain their reports to workers and the workers did not understand the case; and the second is that the reports may have run counter to the party's line, principles, and policies. Unapproved reports may be reconsidered. If workers and staffers do not understand, we need to continue our efforts to do something for it. If plant directors' policy decisions do not conform with the party's line, principles, and policies, they must change them.

How should we establish the party's specialized organs when we implement the plant directors responsibility system and change the party organizations' work functions? One thing we must clearly define is that the work of strengthening and improving the party's leadership requires our efforts to reform the party's organizational systems and work organs and to enable the party organizations to free themselves from administrative affairs. All work within the functions and powers of the state organs and plant directors (managers) of enterprises should be taken charge of by state organs and plant directors (managers). The party's leadership and functional organs must be small in number but efficient. We should strive to reduce the number of the party's full-time cadres. At present, organs of enterprise party organizations are established to cope with the institution of the plant director responsibility system to be implemented under the party's leadership. The functions of the party organizations have now been changed and reform should be carried out. The questions, How should we establish organs? Should we establish professional organs? What is the right number of professional organs? and, How many full-time cadres should we assign? must be settled through experiments and in line with local conditions. Whether a party secretary should assume a concurrent post and who should hold the concurrent post should also be decided by conducting experiments and in line with local conditions. Generally speaking, it does not sound good to have plant directors of large and medium-sized enterprises to concurrently hold the post as secretary because this is unfavorable for separating the work between the party and the administrative organ, and will affect their work due to their limited amount of energy. Party organizations at all levels should exert efforts to conduct investigations and study, establish ties with the masses and strengthen the building of their contingents. By doing so, we can stimulate the party to exercise political leadership over all works, prevent the practice of having the party manage and interfere with all things, and fundamentally overcome party organizations' practice of serving both as administrative and authoritative organs.

To implement the "three regulations," in addition to improving the internal relations among enterprises, we must also have external conditions. At present, we must create public opinions to support and safeguard the plant director responsibility system. We should support this system in terms of policy, systems, and administration and should gradually improve it and

support it in terms of the law. The problems now are: First, the competent departments at the higher levels have failed to genuinely decentralize the enterprise business decision-making power to the lower level and, as a result, the plant directors find no way to assume responsibility. Second, all departments at the higher level have stressed their own importance, and fought to

set up organs and have a bigger staff and better remuneration. Third, the social quarters have arbitrarily collected unwarranted funds from enterprises. Fourth, plant director's power is not legally guaranteed. All these problems must be earnestly solved in line with the relevant stipulations of the central authorities and the province.

Mainlanders Welcome Visits From Taiwanese
*OW170744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT
17 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)—The news that the Taiwan authorities will allow the people on the island to visit their mainland relatives has been welcomed by different quarters on the mainland.

According to Taiwan newspapers, visiting relatives on the mainland has been the most popular topic in Taiwan these days. Wu Poh-hsiung, "minister of the interior", reportedly disclosed September 11 at the "Control Yuan" that the Taiwan authorities will declare in the near future its confirmation to allow the people to visit their relatives on the mainland.

An official from the "Government Information Office" was also quoted as saying that a concrete conclusion on the matter will soon be revealed.

At the same time, Taiwan and Hong Kong press has repeatedly carried articles and stories, urging the Taiwan authorities to arrive at the conclusion as soon as possible. Earlier, three members of the "Legislative Yuan" suggested that the authorities formulate policies on allowing people to visit their relatives on the mainland and exchanging mails, trade, air and shipping services with the mainland.

On September 15, four other members of the "Legislative Yuan" pointed out that people-to-people exchange across the Taiwan Straits is an inevitable trend. They also asked the authorities to reexamine its policies toward the mainland and set up a special organization to help people reunite with their relatives on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

All these have evoked strong repercussions in Taiwan.

At a "forum on visiting mainland relatives" in the "Central Library" on September 13, the library was reportedly crowded with participants. The lecture hall is designed to normally hold 600 people, but the number of people unable to enter the hall was estimated to exceed 2,000.

According to reports, Taiwan residents are "impatient to wait" for going to the mainland to visit their relatives. Some Taiwan travel services are organizing "groups of visiting mainland relatives". One travel service has accepted the application of 60 people for visiting their mainland relatives, who will set off as soon as the Taiwan authorities announce the policy on visiting mainland relatives.

These messages from Taiwan have been well received and welcomed by all sectors on the mainland. As is known to all, the Chinese Government has always advocated free exchanges between the people across the Taiwan Straits and relevant government offices have formulated regulations to make it easier for Taiwan compatriots to come to visit their relatives.

It is learned that in each of the past few years, about 10,000 Taiwan compatriots came to the mainland by overcoming all sorts of difficulties and via different channels to get reunited with their families, to the welcome and reception by the local governments and people. It is a fact known to the whole world that exchanges across the Taiwan Straits keep growing.

It is learned that after messages concerning Taiwan authorities permitting Taiwan compatriots to visit their mainland relatives under certain restrictions have reached here, relevant government offices and local authorities are stepping up preparations to receive, in accordance with the long-standing policy of coming and leaving freely, more Taiwan compatriots coming back to visit their relatives or to travel.

On the mainland, there are many compatriots of Taiwan origin. Like Taiwan compatriots, they and those with relatives and friends in Taiwan, are thinking of their hometown and relatives. They have proposed that not only Taiwan compatriots be allowed to come to the mainland to visit their relatives, but they be permitted to go to Taiwan to get reunited with their relatives and friends there. They have expressed the hope that the Taiwan authorities will take a positive attitude toward this.

Beijing Beam to Taiwan Welcomes Visits
*OW170502 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT
16 Sep 87*

[Text] The Taiwan Compatriots reception centers in Fujian will do their utmost to provide quality services to Taiwan compatriots coming to Fujian for visiting relatives and friends, sightseeing, or conducting business, said (Feng Linduan), director of a reception center, in an interview with *Zhongguo Xinwen She*.

Along with opening to the outside world and the development of the situation in the Taiwan Strait, an increasing number of Taiwan compatriots have visited Fujian. In view of this, the people's government appropriated funds to build 4 additional reception centers in Fuzhou, Quanzhou, Xiamen, and Zhangzhou 2 years ago.

Further on Reporters' Visit to Mainland

PRC Officials 'Silent'

HK161052 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, Sept 16 (AFP)—Chinese officials remained silent Wednesday on the first visit to the mainland since 1949 by two Taiwan journalists, as the hotel where they are staying tried to limit their contact with the foreign media. Asked about the two *Independent Evening Post* reporters' visit at a weekly press briefing Wednesday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen refused comment, saying only that it was "beyond the competence of the foreign ministry." None of the Chinese government departments dealing with Taiwan would take questions, and the reporters' host here, the official *China News Service*, refused comment.

Several Western correspondents who tried to telephone the two, Hsu Lu and Lee Yung-teh, were asked to leave their names and the reason for their call by the operator at the luxury Great Wall Sheraton Hotel, where the two have been staying since they arrived here late Monday from Tokyo. The switchboard operator said this was being done at the request of the Taiwan reporters, but when she was eventually contacted, Mrs Hsu denied that she had asked for her calls to be screened. "That's absolutely false," she said, adding that she had asked the hotel to stop screening callers.

Analysts here said the discreet approach of the Chinese authorities, who have not tried to profit from the trip's propaganda value, apparently aimed to avoid discouraging similar trips in the future. The only report of the visit in the official press here was a short back-page item Tuesday. No national daily mentioned the trip Wednesday.

Mrs Hsu and Mr Lee spent Tuesday visiting Central Beijing's Tiananmen square and the Forbidden City, the former residence of China's emperors, posing for photographers outside the entrance where a huge picture of former leader Mao Zedong is prominently displayed. They said Tuesday that they had asked the authorities not to organize any official activities for them. They plan to spend 10 to 15 days in China and visit several cities in the south.

The Taipei government has threatened to punish the two reporters for violating restrictions on travel to the mainland, and could ban them from leaving Taiwan for two years.

To Meet Fang Lizhi, Defectors

HK170454 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 17 Sep 87 p 8

[By Yau Shing-mu in Beijing]

[Text] The two Taiwan journalists now making an unprecedented visit to China are to meet the mainland's most prominent dissident, Professor Fang Lizhi.

Their request, conveyed through the *China News Service* [CNS], is seen here as a positive test of Beijing's openness towards the journalists who have made this trip in defiance of the Taiwan Government's wishes.

Prof Fang, a physicist expelled from the Communist Party at the beginning of this year's anti-bourgeois liberalisation campaign, has been widely vilified by the mainland press and the party for his advocacy of Western liberal ideas. He was also sacked from the University of Science and Technology in Hefei where last year's country-wide student demonstrations began.

The two journalists—Lee Yung-teh and Hsu Lu of the *Independent Evening Post*—said they had heard of Prof Fang through his book which has been published in Taiwan and from reports of his expulsion from the party.

Prof Fang, often described as China's Sakharov since then, has shied away from the press though he was allowed to attend a science conference in Rome in May.

The two journalists also asked to meet with Taiwan people who have resettled on the mainland, notably Commander Wang Xijue who last year flew his China Airlines jumbo jet to Guangzhou and created the sensational first meeting between Chinese and Taiwan officials in Hong Kong.

CNS has agreed to arrange this meeting with Commander Wang who is now deputy head of the Beijing Administration of the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

The news agency would also be making arrangements for interviews with other defectors like military pilot Mr Li Dawei as well as a meeting with an unknown number of Taiwanese soldiers stranded on the mainland after the Kuomintang fled to the island in 1949.

Mr Lee and Ms Hsu, in the second day of their historic "voyage of discovery" of the mainland, spent much of yesterday with another prominent defector, Mr Zhang Chunlan, former member of the National Assembly and one of Taiwan's most vocal advocates of self-determination, until he went to China last year.

After this meeting, Ms Hsu said Mr Zhang was a changed man. "He now believes that self-determination through reunification is the answer," she said.

The two journalists also had a meeting with the China Travel Service to find out how it could meet the demands of Taiwanese once the travel ban is lifted.

But after the meeting, he said, he was satisfied that the company had the resources and the experience to cope with the great influx of visitors.

The two journalists have a number of other appointments lined up. They are likely to be so busy working on their stories that they are likely to miss seeing that "must" on every visitor's itinerary—the Great Wall.

Like every good journalist, Ms Hsu said: "The work comes first."

Public Supports Visit
OW170319 Taipei CHINA POST in English
13 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] The public generally supports the *Independent Evening Post*'s sending of two local reporters to mainland China while some government officials accused the newspaper of harming the government's anti-Communist policy, a poll of scholars and professors conducted by the *Post* found.

The majority of the respondents viewed the press trip as "the spearhead of the government's modified policy" and said it could only bring about a comparison of the two systems favorable to the ROC [Republic of China].

Wang Chih-wen, a Chinese Culture University law professor, told the *Post* that since the mainland is a part of the ROC, the two reporters' trip should not be seen as going abroad; therefore, "they cannot be punished according to the 'Regulations Governing Mass Media Employees Applying To Go Abroad.' ... The government should wish them luck instead of trying to turn back the wheel of history," he was quoted by the evening paper as saying. Legislator Chao Shao-kang told the *Post* that authorities should regard the planned visit as an unofficial action and need not "overreact."

According to the paper, the Kuomintang Department of Cultural Affairs and government security units held an emergency meeting to discuss the paper's bold attempt. The *Post* did not report the outcome of the four-hour conference but quoted a high-ranking official as saying he hoped that the media would cover news with an unbiased attitude and keep in mind the interests and position of the state.

Like other analysts who say the *Post* has embarrassed the government, the unnamed official also said the *Post* has "tossed a hot potato to the government."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Yu-chu yesterday declined to comment on the issue, saying "it does not rest within the ministry's range of responsibilities."

'Political Counteroffensive' Against PRC
OW141129 Taipei CHINA POST in English
10 Sep 87 p 4

[Editorial: "A Political Counteroffensive"]

[Text] Kuomintang [KMT] Secretary General Lee Huan said recently that the party will launch a "political counteroffensive" against Communist China. The plan, which is timely and admirable, should be implemented firmly and vigorously.

Lee announced the objective in a talk he delivered at a KMT symposium on party affairs. He declared clearly and unequivocally that the KMT "by no means wants to replace the Chinese communist regime."

The purpose of the counteroffensive, he explained, "is to promote democracy, press freedom and economic openness on the mainland."

China has been divided for nearly 40 years. On the mainland, the communists have established a social and political system based on Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. This system is the main reason why the mainland has been backward socially and economically.

Here in Taiwan, the Republic of China [ROC] Government has carried out a system based on Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People. With the aims of nationalism, democracy, and social welfare being the guiding principles, the government has embarked on democratization and industrialization.

Last July the government launched a series of major measures to expand democracy including the lifting of martial law and of the ban on direct travel to the Hong Kong-Macao area. These measures have made our society more vigorous and open. Democracy, as internationally recognized, has made one giant step ahead here.

The contrast between the mainland and Taiwan is very sharp. As Lee observed, Taiwan is far more advanced economically, politically, and culturally.

In its history of more than 4,000 years, China has been divided sometimes and unified sometimes. Yet throughout the years the desire for unity has all along been strong among the people. And so the years when the country was divided were mostly spent preparing for reunification.

China's present division is, as in Chinese history, only temporary. Reunification is only a matter of time.

To speed up national reunification, the people on the mainland must be informed about conditions here in Taiwan. This will prompt them to agitate for reform and put pressure on the Peking regime to modify the mainland system.

A "political counteroffensive" is at present the very thing needed to bring about quick changes on the mainland, to exert pressure on the Chinese communist regime, and to pave the way for China's reunification under democracy and the free enterprise system.

The "counteroffensive" includes many steps and measures. But the chief approach will be a liberal and open-minded policy toward the mainland. The government and the ruling Kuomintang must slowly but steadily allow more freedom for people from Taiwan to make contact with their compatriots from the mainland. This will eventually give people behind the Bamboo Curtain a clear picture of the system and lifestyle people here are so proud of.

At the same time, it is essential that the ROC Government strive harder for betterment. If Taiwan makes more progress in political, economic, cultural and environmental improvement, the "political counteroffensive" will have a better chance of success.

Hong Kong

Vietnam Rejects Refugee Repatriation Plan HK170545 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 17 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The British Ambassador to Hanoi said last night the Vietnamese Government had rejected proposals for it to take back Vietnamese refugees from Hong Kong en masse.

Speaking on his arrival at Kai Tak Airport, Mr Emrys Davies said a diplomatic push this year by Britain to gain acceptance from Hanoi of the repatriation plan had failed.

"The approaches we have made to the Vietnamese Government over a considerable period of time, since early last year, have produced pretty negative results," he said.

"They are not prepared to accept in principle large numbers of refugees. They are prepared, however, to consider individual cases, as they tell me, on a case-by-case basis.

"And obviously this will be a very slow process."

Although Vietnamese officials had been willing to discuss Hong Kong's refugee problem, Mr Davies said there was little hope that they would change their position.

Boat-people, he said, were regarded as economic migrants.

"They believe they (refugees in Hong Kong) will have enormous problems in settling in Vietnam because the Vietnamese Government is the first to admit that they have enormous economic problems."

Asked if the Hong Kong Government would be allowed to negotiate with Hanoi independently, the ambassador added: "That is something you have to address to Lord Glenarthur. But in principle, any approach to the Vietnamese Government has to be made through the British ambassador."

Mr Davies has flown to Hong Kong to meet the British Minister of State, Lord Glenarthur, who arrived earlier yesterday, and senior Government figures including Governor Sir David Wilson.

The move had raised hopes of a major diplomatic breakthrough on the refugee problem which now saw almost 9,000 Vietnamese stranded in the territory. Many of them had come illegally from China within the past two months.

A Foreign Office source in London said last night Britain had stepped up its efforts to persuade the Vietnamese to accept repatriation, an option which has been described by some Legislative Councillors and influential Hong Kong Government figures as the only viable long-term solution to the problem.

British diplomats had also asked in a round of recent talks in Hanoi that more be done to stop boat-people from leaving.

The source said the Foreign Office had taken the initiative because of the "acute situation" in Hong Kong, caused largely by this summer's influx of Vietnamese from China and a surge in boat departures from Vietnam.

The slump in resettlement rates from holding camps in Hong Kong had been another major consideration.

"The arrival of the ambassador is a manifestation of the increasing concern in Hong Kong for the plight of the Vietnamese refugees, there is no doubt about that," the source said.

The arrival of Mr Davies and Lord Glenarthur follows a low-profile visit last weekend by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke, during which he discussed refugee matters with the Governor and Legislative Councillors.

Mr Davies said he expected no major change in the Vietnamese position for at least three years, due mainly to the poor shape of the country's economy and the added burden of maintaining its army of occupation in Kampuchea. "The Vietnamese Government is committed to withdrawing troops from Cambodia in 1990, and if that happens, then the attitudes of many other countries towards Vietnam will change particularly in terms of aid, which will improve the economic situation in Vietnam enormously.

"It will be less likely that people will come out of the country and more likely that the Vietnamese Government will accept people, which they consider as economic migrants, to go back," Mr Davies said.

Earlier, a Government spokesman had described a report that Vietnam was prepared to accept repatriation of refugees from Hong Kong on a "case-by-case" basis as little more than a restatement of existing policy.

The spokesman said 14 Vietnamese refugees had been voluntarily repatriated in the past 12 years and there were three who had been waiting since 1983 for Hanoi to take them back.

Legislative Councillors will meet Mr Davies during his visit to Hong Kong.

Lord Glenarthur declined to discuss the refugee issue as he arrived at Kai Tak yesterday afternoon.

But Mr Davies confirmed the topic would top the agenda of subjects he intended to raise with the Minister of State.

PRC Technology Export Show Opens 16 Sep OW161915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Hong Kong, September 16 (XINHUA)—The China technology export show, which presents about 200 inventions and up-to-date technologies from the Chinese mainland, opened here today.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, C.K. Poon, president of the Hong Kong Association for Advancement of Science and Technology, said: "This show is aimed at facilitating technology transfer between China and the international market and paving the way for exchanges and collaboration."

In this aspect, Hong Kong will be able to act as a bridge between mainland's professionals working on technology research and their counterparts in other parts of the world, leading to a better and closer contact between them and enabling the Chinese researchers to understand the real needs of the world technology, he said.

On the other hand, through such exchanges, Hong Kong itself can also find a reliable source of technological support in the Chinese mainland for the manufacturing industry.

Noting the progress of research and development in the mainland, Poon said that technology transfer is no longer a one-way exchange—technology being channelled into China. Today, China has made significant advances in its technological development and technology transfer turned into a two-way exchange.

The 192 items on show include those of machinery, electric instruments and meters, chemical industry, light industry, food industry, medicine and medical apparatus.

Among the items of inventions and technology on show, 12 have won international prizes, some others awarded national and provincial-level prizes and obtained patents in the mainland.

The items are from provinces of Guangdong, Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and cities of Tianjin and Chongqing.

Macao

XINHUA To Establish Local Branch
HK161416 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0930 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Text] Macao, 16 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The Macao branch of the *Xinhua News Agency* is to be officially established on 21 September. This branch, as a representative organization under the State Council in Macao, will be located at 65A Rua da Praia Grande.

Chow Ding Reported Head
HK170526 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING
POST in English 17 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[By David Chen]

[Text] China yesterday announced the setting up of a branch office of the *New China News Agency* (NCNA) in Macao, for the first time effectively giving Beijing semi-diplomatic representation in the enclave.

A brief announcement by both the NCNA and the *China News Service* said the office would come directly under the State Council and be its representative body in Macao.

The office, to be manned from Monday, will be in the Bank of China building. The director was not named.

However, the *South China Morning Post* has learned that Mr Chow Ding, a senior member of China's previous unofficial representative body, the Nam Kwong Trading Company, will head the branch.

It will be the first time that Beijing has set up an official representative body in Macao and analysts said that this reflected the increasing workload on its representatives there.

It also showed the importance China attached to the Portuguese territory as it moved towards becoming a special administrative region of China.

Until recently China's chief representative in Macao for more than four decades was Mr Ke Zhengping, who is due in Beijing late next month for the 13th National Party Congress.

It was also learned that Nam Kwong's deputy general manager, Mr Li Yaoqi, would be transferred to Hong Kong's NCNA soon in what is regarded as a major reshuffle of personnel of several Chinese organisations in the two territories.

It is expected he would assume a senior post in the NCNA, probably as a deputy secretary-general.

Another former Macao representative, Mr Zheng Hua, is a senior vice-director of the Hong Kong branch.

These changes, including the retirement of at least two incumbent vice-directors of the Hong Kong branch and the appointment of three new ones and successors for their current positions, are expected to be announced either at the weekend or early next week.

The two vice-directors, Mr Li Chuwen (who has just returned from a trip to Xinjiang) and Mr Chen Daming, are to go on leave prior to retirement early next month or in November.

With the earlier departure of Mr Chen Bojian, who has returned as vice-director of the left-wing *Wen Wei Po* newspaper, the vacancies are expected to be filled by three senior members who have been serving here for some years—two deputy secretaries-general, Mr Qiao Zonghuai and Mr Mao Junnian, and the head of the Propaganda Section of the branch, Mr Zhang Junsheng.

Meanwhile, sources reported feverish activity in the NCNA with successive meetings and trips to and from China. These meetings were believed to have related largely to personnel changes and new allocation of responsibilities.

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